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**SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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FBIS

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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

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|--|---|
| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Middle East & South Asia ReviewInter-Arab AffairsIslamic AffairsPalestinian AffairsOPEC AffairsSouth Asian Regional AffairsArab Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none">AlgeriaChadEgyptLibyaMauritaniaMoroccoSudanTunisiaWestern SaharaArabian Peninsula<ul style="list-style-type: none">BahrainKuwaitOmanPDRYQatarSaudi ArabiaUnited Arab EmiratesYemen Arab RepublicIraqIsraelJordanLebanonSyriaSouth Asia<ul style="list-style-type: none">AfghanistanBangladeshIndiaIranMaldivesNepal & BhutanPakistanSri Lanka |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |

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ANARCHISTS OPPOSE POPE'S VISIT, CLASH WITH POLICE

PY040127 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2234 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (DYN) -- Violent incidents broke out tonight at the La Republica Square, across from the Obelisk, when anarchist groups opposed to Pope John Paul II's visit attacked police.

Police officer Luis Tirelli, chief of the 1st Precinct, was injured during the clash. Tirelli was head of the presidential bodyguards during the first 3 years of the Alfonsin administration. Approximately 100 motorcyclists participated in the march of protest.

The violent group known as "Fife [expansion unknown] and Self-Government" ["Fife and Autosuggestion"] attacked the police. Members of this group dressed as "punks," armed with chains and blunt objects, attacked the members of several police squads.

90 Arrested

PY040413 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0256 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (DYN) -- Police sources reported that about 90 people, most of them youngsters, were arrested tonight during a violent demonstration in repudiation of the pope's visit to Argentina.

The youths, who are under arrest in different police stations downtown, were placed at the disposal of Family Judge Victor Petigiani under the charges of "disobeying and attacking authorities and causing property damage." [passage omitted]

After breaking up the demonstration, the police remained on alert as a preventive measure. The youths, who at 2300 totaled about 70 but by midnight numbered only a dozen, continued to sing their insulting songs against the pope and the church. [passage omitted] By midnight, calmness seemed to return to this part of the capital, despite the fact that the police cars continued to patrol the area.

SOURROUILLE DENIES WAGE HIKE; DEPARTS FOR U.S.

PY052343 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, who travelled to the United States with Treasury Secretary Mario Brodersohn last night on a foreign debt mission, said before leaving that there would be no pay hike while the government's wage-price freeze lasted.

Sourrouille also expressed pleasure that nearly 15,000 retirements had been accepted out of more than 20,000 applications by civil servants for the government's voluntary retirement scheme and admitted that last month's inflation was likely to top February's 6.8 percent figure.

The minister attributed the latter possibility to statistical lag and the implementation of price hikes authorized before the freeze came into effect. He said the freeze would be maintained in order to check the inflationary mentality and claimed that April's inflation would be much lower. Sourrouille also told the daily LA NACION that it made no sense to raise wages during a freeze and that it would be a pity if the entry of a labour leader into the cabinet were to be accompanied by inflation. He added that there was little leeway for increasing wages, prices or government spending unless productivity was raised. Nevertheless, the government intended to reach a consensus on economic policy, he concluded.

In Washington, Sourrouille and Brodersohn will be seeking to finalize the renegotiation of some 30 billion (thousand million) dollars owed to private banks. Sourrouille said yesterday he hoped the latter would not be "short-sighted" while on Saturday President Raul Alfonsin met executives of Manufacturers Hannover Trust Company, a major creditor.

The Argentine position is that interest payments this year must be compatible with a four percent growth rate. Towards that end fresh loans of 2.15 billion dollars and lower interest rates are considered necessary.

Alderete, Sourrouille At Odds

PY032030 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) — President Raul Alfonsin and his newly-appointed Labour Minister Carlos Alderete yesterday discussed the possibility of granting an all-round emergency wage increase at the end of April to compensate the upsurge of inflation in recent months, Alderete told newsmen.

The minister said there was also talk on granting pensioners an increase because they deserve special treatment by the government. "It is necessary to give the situation of pensioners a content of greater social sensitivity," he said.

Labour sources said, however, that the minister was finding total opposition from Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille to the granting of increases in April.

Alderete called on Alfonsin at the presidential residence in Olivos to get the president's approval to his labour cabinet, which included Julio Chavarria as labour secretary while Roberto Bigatti would continue as social security secretary. The minister said Felix Perez would be labour undersecretary while Jorge Equitegui would be undersecretary for technical and administrative coordination.

Alderete Denies Confrontation

PY032103 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Apr 87 pp 1, 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) — Labour Minister Carlos Alderete yesterday implicitly confirmed that an emergency wage hike was under study saying that if salaries were devalued by inflation the government would have to reconsider its freezing of incomes. The minister denied, however, that there was a confrontation between his ministry and the Economy Ministry over the wage issue.

Speaking to reporters after the ceremony in which President Raul Alfonsin put newly-appointed labour Secretary Melchor Chavarria in office, Alderete said the anti-inflation campaign had to be intensified to avoid the devaluation of the purchasing power of wages. He added that his ministry was analyzing the situation and that he personally favoured a revaluation of wages so that they recovered their purchasing power.

However, he would not say when an all-round wage increase would be granted, saying "we do not measure time in order not to create expectations that might be negative." Alderete added: "We have to work with concrete facts and the concrete facts will indicate whether it has to be today or yesterday."

Asked if a wage hike would lead to a confrontation with the Economy Ministry, he said: "I don't believe it can be called a confrontation, but it could lead to greater efforts by both parties to find a common denominator." Replying to another question, he said the situation of pensioners was also under consideration "as they don't have much time to wait."

OFFICIALS DENY ALFONSIN COALITION OFFER

PY042332 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Apr 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Government officials yesterday denied that President Raul Alfonsin had offered opposition leaders a coalition government made up of mostly Radicals and Peronists for the term beginning in 1989.

La Rioja Governor Carlos Menen said he did not attend any meeting with Alfonsin on the possibility of forming a coalition government but pointed out that "it would be the solution for the current crisis." Menen said it would be an "excellent" idea to form a government in which he could be president and Alfonsin prime-minister.

Renewal Peronist labour leaders Roberto Garcia and Roberto Digon said the proposal was "crazy" and denied attending the meeting with Alfonsin. Digon, Garcia, Menem, Senator Vicente Saadi and union leaders belonging to the Group of 15 were mentioned as the only guests of the political gathering.

A reliable source meanwhile confirmed that the government plans to send the constitutional reform bill for congressional debate during upcoming ordinary sessions. The bill includes the creation of a parliamentary system of government and a premiership.

GRAIN EXPORT TO USSR RESUMED AT SANTA FE PORT

PY031923 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1210 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Santa Fe, 3 Apr (TELAM) -- After several months of inactivity in the export sector, a shipment of 14,000 tons of corn has been sent to the Soviet Union.

The corn is being shipped aboard the Causovoy, a vessel flying the Soviet flag, which is scheduled to complete loading its cargo at the San Lorenzo Port.

Dredging operations are being carried out by the dredger 311-C at the mouth of the access channel. The dredging will be completed within a short time and the channel will have a width of 120 meters and a depth of 4 meters. The loading of grains at the port of this capital will then resume normal activities.

PAZ CALLS FOR EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS SESSION

U.S. Presence Not Discussed

PY031541 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] La Paz, 3 Apr (AFP) -- It was officially reported today that the Bolivian Congress closed its 1986 session without authorizing the presence of U.S. troops in Bolivia. The program indicates that the troops should arrive in May 1987.

The last session of the Congress was suspended due to the lack of a quorum because the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement bloc -- the governing party -- abandoned the building to prevent a motion of censure against Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle. This motion was proposed by several opposition blocs due to the fact that Valle arrived at Tuesday's session in a state of drunkenness, and provoked the adverse reaction of the congressmen. But, the most serious point is that President Victor Paz Estenssoro has called an extraordinary session of Congress to start on 6 April, but this is only to debate the 1987 budget.

This situation has caused Congress President Julio Garret Ayllon to tell AFP that if the government wants the problem of the presence of U.S. troops in the country to be debated then the government will be obliged to call another extraordinary session. The Armies of Bolivia and the United States conducted "Bol-USA" maneuvers in 1985 and 1986. The U.S. troops, 170 Rangers, gave logistic support to the Bolivian troops fighting drug trafficking in the Beni jungles, located in the northeastern part of the country.

Session To Cover Joint Maneuvers

PY041501 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Bolivian Congress President Julio Garret Ayllon has called an extraordinary session of Congress to start on 6 April to discuss a six-point agenda.

The extraordinary congressional session will start on 6 April at 1500. The points on the agenda include: 1. mail; 2. the 1987 budget draft bill; 3. the draft bill authorizing and approving credit agreements with international financial organizations; 4. the draft bill of Article 63 of the electoral law that was amended by Law 857, issued on 20 May 1986; 5. discussion of the draft bill on the control of dangerous drugs; 6. authorization for the presence of foreign troops to hold the joint "Bol-USA" maneuvers.

DEFENSE MINISTER VALLE THANKS PAZ, RESIGNS 3 APR

Blames 'Political Cannibalism'

PY040119 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Excerpt] National Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle Quevedo has presented his irrevocable resignation.

In a letter delivered to the media, the defense minister expresses his thanks to the president of the Republic and states that political cannibalism has ended his devoted effort for the nation.

Valle was sad as he left Government House at 1945 today, and expressed the following:

[Begin recording] I met the president to give him my irrevocable resignation as defense minister. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Denies Being Drunk in Congress

PY031317 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle has stated that the press has exaggerated the incidents which occurred some hours ago in Congress.

Valle was referring to a newspaper report that accused him of having acted in an inappropriate way at Congress. He stated that political enemies take advantage of certain situations to start throwing stones at their adversaries.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0503 GMT on 3 April reports: "Bolivian Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle today denied that he was drunk when he visited Congress, as reported by the media.

["Valle explained that the reporters confused vehemence and an excess of emotion while defending the Armed Forces, with an alleged state of drunkenness.

["The minister visited Congress last night to request authorization for the entry into the country of U.S. troops to participate in May 1987 in joint maneuvers with Bolivia's Army.

["Other government officials, including Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran, have stated that Valle's version of the incident is correct."]

COB Criticizes Behavior

PY031515 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] has released a communique in which it criticizes the behavior of the defense minister in Congress on 1 April. The minister was to have given a report on the "United Forces" [Fuerzas Unidas] 1987 military maneuvers in which U.S. troops will participate. The communique, signed by Juan Lechin, Walter Delegadillo, Victor Lopez, and other labor leaders, states:

The incursion of the U.S. Army is just a reiteration of the government's submissive position toward imperialistic objectives which are turning Bolivia into another of its colonies.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ARRESTS TWO POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY031240 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Two political prisoners have been arrested and taken to the Interior Minister on very serious charges. They were arrested during the past few hours by Interior Ministry agents. One of them is a Colombian [as heard], while the other is a Bolivian.

Radio Panamericana asked the interior minister for more details, but he refused to answer so as not to hinder investigations. Following are Juan Carlos Duran's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Duran] Two, two persons have been arrested.

[Unidentified reporter] What is their nationality?

[Duran] A Peruvian and a Bolivian.

[Reporter] Are they the only persons being held by the Interior Ministry?

[Duran] Yes, you are absolutely right.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] Shining Path guerrilla action.

[Duran] No, no I do not want to give any more details because I want to know all the details first and also what they have to say. [end recording]

The interior minister then referred to the country's situation, which, he said, is completely calm after the Bolivian Labor Confederation and the government began their talks.

The minister also said that everything points to the fact that a joint agreement will be reached on the basis of decisions that will favor both the workers and the government.

BRIEFS

COCA LABORATORIES DESTROYED -- La Paz, 19 Mar (AFP) -- Bolivian police today reported here that UMOPAR [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] units have destroyed two large cocaine manufacturing laboratories in San Ramon and Tembladera Provinces, Beni region, in northern Bolivia. They also destroyed airstrips serving the laboratories and other material for manufacturing cocaine. No arrests were made. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 19 Mar 87 PY]

NEW POLITICAL PARTY -- Eudoro Galindo Anze, former Nationalist Democratic Alliance [ADN] leader, on 20 March 1987, split from the party and founded the Bolivian Democratic Party [Partido Democratico Boliviano -- PDB]. Other party member are Enrique Soria, Carlos Zamorano, Alex Arteaga, Lucio Florero, and Lola Saavedra. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Mar 87 p 3 PY]

UNREST MARS POPE'S MASS AT O'HIGGINS PARK

Advocates Return of Democracy

PY040206 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Sermon by Pope John Paul II from O'Higgins Park in Santiago on the occasion of the Beatification of Sister Teresa de Jesus de los Andes -- live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] God charged the apostles and the church with the mission of reconciliation. The church in turn tries to reconcile man with himself and mankind in general. It does this through the celebration of mass and holy communion. The celebration of mass requires a great deal of forgiveness. This is why in our prayers we ask the Lord to pardon our offenses. In turn, we demonstrate the sincerity of our requests by pardoning those who offend us.

Therefore, dear brothers, we see how demanding the Lord's appeal for fraternal reconciliation is. Humanity is marked by so many divisions created by sin. Reconciliation is not only necessary, it is a condition for our survival. If peace does not reign among individuals and peoples, conflicts can turn into real tragedies.

In this ceremony of beatification of Sister Teresa de los Andes, I want to sincerely thank the Lord because, through the spirit of dialogue and reconciliation, peace was preserved between two sister countries: Chile and Argentina. [applause]

The southern conflict has been solved. Thank you merciful Lord for having guided me and my counselors during the mediation. Thank you Lord for having inspired the rulers of these sister countries with feelings of peace and understanding and for preventing suffering, bloodshed, and unforeseeable consequences for the Latin American continent. [applause]

Now allow me to speak to you -- just as I did to the Chilean Episcopacy -- let me speak about internal reconciliation. That is, about reconciliation in your country. [applause]

Evidently everyone understands the need for an atmosphere of dialogue and understanding, which are part of the well-known democratic tradition of the noble Chilean people. [applause] The conviction, deeply-rooted in your conscience, that reconciliation is expressed by a convergence of wills toward the common good is likewise in line with your country's tradition. This convergence of wills toward that lofty objective is what makes valuable and justifies the function of the political community. As the Vatican Council II defines it, the common good comprises all the conditions of social life that make it possible for men, families, and associations to achieve their own perfection more fully and easily. It must then be said that the social and doctrinal condition of man calls for his active participation in public affairs for the purpose of promoting the common good and fomenting all that can ensure conditions of justice, peace, and reconciliation, as the Vatican Council II indicates.

Man is naturally inclined to organize political and legal structures. All citizens, without exception, should have the chance to freely and actively participate, with increasing perfection, in the establishment of the legal foundations of the political community, in the administration of public affairs, in the determination of areas of action and boundaries of the different institutions, and in the election of public officials. [applause] [passage omitted]

In our search for the common good, we reject all types of violence and terrorism, regardless of origin. [applause] Violence and terrorism lead peoples to chaos. Reconciliation, as proposed by the church, is the genuine path to Christian liberation. Reconciliation rejects violence, the programmed struggle of the classes, reprisals, and dialectic materialism. [applause] [passage indistinct] Violence is not Christian. [applause] Violence is not evangelical. Violence is not a path to solving the real difficulties of individuals or the peoples.

In this park, named after one of the most remarkable fathers of your country, I want to express my support for the efforts in favor of understanding exerted by the Chilean episcopacy, [applause] especially by the head of this archdiocese, Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno. [applause] I congratulate him for his calls for pacification and understanding and for his energetic condemnation of violence and terrorism. [applause]

Progress will not be achieved if further divisions occur. This is a time to pardon and to reconcile, to reconcile with God, as St Paul said. [passage omitted]

Clashes, Tear Gas Hinder Mass

PY040214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0116 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Santiago, 3 Apr (EFE) -- Pope John Paul II was affected by tear gas used by police to control the riots that took place today in O'Higgins Park in Santiago. At least 20 people were injured during the clashes, and one photographer received a bullet wound.

Deacon Enrique Palet, executive secretary of the Vicariate of Solidarity, witnessed the incidents that occurred 2 meters from the pope. He told EFE that "the pope's doctor had to give him a handkerchief with salts to counteract the effects of the tear gas."

Palet said "from where we were celebrating mass, we could clearly hear two bursts of submachinegun fire and isolated gunshots." The deacon said "we realized what was going on among the public, and we witnessed with impotence and anguish the incidents."

Other witnesses said the pope, astonished and with his hands on his head, watched how the police beat the crowds. Witnesses said the security forces used guns, tear gas, water cannon vehicles, and antiriot materiel during the riots.

A few minutes before the pope started his homily in the "mass for reconciliation," a group of about 1,000 attacked the journalists' platform and press office with clubs and rocks.

They knocked down the fences and came like an avalanche over the journalists' platform and the press office, where about 30 journalists were trapped. The trapped journalists, including an EFE reporter, were forced to evacuate the office through an air duct they reached using emergency ladder.

Carabineros Wound Journalist

PY040043 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2322 GMT 3 Apr 87

[By DYN's special correspondent]

[Text] Santiago, 3 Apr (DYN) -- A young Chilean journalist was seriously wounded in the left shoulder by two bullets fired by Carabineros at O'Higgins Park this afternoon.

Olga Aleman, a reporter of the opposition magazine ANALISIS, was covering the incidents at O'Higgins Park when shots were fired by men on a roof. Some demonstrators who were near the journalist began to throw stones at the snipers. At this point, some Carabineros officers who were on the ground drew their guns and fired at the demonstrators. Aleman fell to the ground unconscious, smeared with blood. Some colleagues tried to help her but were dispersed by water cannons, which are known as "guanacos."

The wounded journalist was later taken to the first aid center, where she was treated. A photographer may have also been injured in the face.

Witnesses said "dozens of shots" were fired where the journalists was wounded and there may be more wounded among the demonstrators.

Communists Deny Responsibility

PY050251 Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Santiago, 4 Apr (AFP) -- The outlawed Chilean Communist Party (PCCh) today said it is not responsible for the serious incidents that occurred at O'Higgins Park on 3 April, when 600 persons were injured while Pope John Paul II was arriving to greet a crowd of 500,000.

A PCCh communique signed by Jose Sanfuentes and Gonzalo Rovira stated: We consider the incidents as a provocation, a disrespectful action, and an aggression against the church.

The PCCh, considered a major Latin American communist party, was outlawed by the military government after the overthrow of the late President Salvador Allende in 1973. The PCCh expressed its solidarity with the pope, with the Chilean church, with the Christian people, and with all those who gathered at O'Higgins Park.

The communique stated: We believe the attitude of some rightist sectors, of the dictatorship, and of some sectors of the press is seriously irresponsible and ill-intentioned, because they have unfairly attributed responsibility for the incidents. They are so sure of what they are saying that this can be only part of a campaign of provocation.

The PCCh stressed that the incidents, remarkably, occurred the same day the pope was to meet with all opposition sectors. This shows that the church rejects ideological discrimination and that it clearly respects and supports the right all political sectors have to freely engage in civic and political activities, the PCCh stated.

Church Protests Violence

PY041646 Paris AFP in Spanish 1427 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Santiago, 4 Apr (AFP) -- The Chilean Catholic Church today issued a protest over the incredible attack and the offense against Pope John Paul II that was part of the violence unleashed Friday at O'Higgins Park in Santiago when he was saying mass for the reconciliation of the Chilean people.

In a stern communique, Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno and Msgr Bernardino Pinera, who is the chairman of the Chilean Bishops Conference, say an incredible incident has occurred in Chile. A few hundred people tried to impede hundreds of thousands of Catholics from exercising the most important of human rights: that of publicly expressing their faith. The bishops add that in addition to trampling this human right, they offended the holy father, John Paul II, who is respected and revered not only by our church but by the entire world.

The communique says the holy father was impressed by the dignity and calm shown by the Chilean people who were gathered in the park because, unperturbed, they remained firm until the end of the ceremony, loyal to the celebration of the eucharist.

The communique says that the reconciliation of the Chilean people, which was the objective of the mass, is the most cherished expectation of the vast majority of Chileans. This contrasts with the incidents that injured hundreds of people, among them policemen, priests, papal guards, journalists, and the faithful.

Cardinal Fresno and Bishop Pinera praised the pope's moral greatness because he continued to say mass amid the shouts and senseless violence. They add that this attitude will remain in the memory of the Chilean people as one of the loftiest teachings the pope has given us during his visit to Chile. The communique concludes by noting that we protest this incredible attack by repeating what the pontiff said at the end of the mass: Love is more powerful.

Colombian Reporters Depart

PY040324 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Santiago, 3 Apr (AFP) -- Five Colombian journalists of the Colombian CARACOL radio network, who were not allowed to broadcast their reports on the pope's visit to Chile, have arrived in Buenos Aires, where they will continue their coverage of events. This information was released to AFP in Santiago by Carlos Ruiz, a member of the Colombian team who is still in Santiago.

According to Ruiz, the director of Santiago's progovernment Radio Minera -- from which the Colombian team was broadcasting its reports -- on the evening of 2 April, on orders from above, told CARACOL Chief Editor Yamid Amat that the team could no longer use the facilities. Since they were not given any other explanation, the journalists decided to go to Argentina to continue their coverage of the pope's visit.

The CARACOL team is made up of Amat, former Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemus Simmonds, Hernan Pelaez, Juan Carlos Rincon, and Guillermo Rodriguez. Following normal network procedure, the journalists came to Santiago to provide live coverage of the pope's visit to Chile. Ruiz said they were transmitting sports news on the evening of 2 April, when they were suddenly ordered to stop their broadcast. We could only finish our sports section, Ruiz said.

POLITICAL PRISONERS END HUNGER STRIKE 3 APR

PY031848 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Report from the International Press Center at the Hotel Carrera in Santiago -- live or recorded]

[Text] Sources of the Chilean Human Rights Commission reported to the international press at the Hotel Carrera that the political prisoners on hunger strike, who are being held in different prisons throughout the country, have decided to end their strike.

The prisoners who began the hunger strike are the ones who are on trial for allegedly participating in the attack against the president and for having illegally brought weapons into the country. Many of them have been on a hunger strike for over 1 month, and their condition is very poor.

It was learned here at the Hotel Carrera that the prisoners ended their hunger strike because of the pope's presence in Chile and because of the negotiations held at various levels in the last few days. An official communique is expected from the hunger strikers giving further details on why they ended their strike today.

MINISTER CRITICIZES FIRST WORLD AGRICULTURAL 'DUMPING'

PA292110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0232 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Cartagena de Indias (Colombia) -- 27 Mar (EFE) -- Colombian Agriculture Minister Luis Guillermo Parra today protested the "dumping" [preceding word in English] of industrialized countries against Latin America's agricultural exports.

Parra made those charges during the inauguration of a seminar on trade and price policies in Latin American agriculture, in which experts and government officials from 12 countries are participating, which will continue until next Sunday.

Experts and government officials from Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Uruguay, Chile, Venezuela, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, and Barbados are participating in the event.

The seminar is sponsored by the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Cooperation (IICA) and the World Bank's Development Institute. Representatives from the IDB, FAO, and the OAS are attending the meeting as guests.

Minister Parra said that during the past 6 years, the volume of Latin American exports has increased 20 percent, but that prices have dropped and interest rates have steadily climbed.

He added that subsidies for producers have been estimated at 70 percent in Japan, 40 percent in the EEC, and between 22 and 24 percent in the United States, Canada, and New Zealand.

Parra said that the "unfair competition" of developed countries can have consequences that are of great concern for Colombia, such as "the region's political stability." [sentence as received]

"Our society can no longer tolerate our continuing to put the weight of the adjustments on the shoulders of the poorest sectors, which is reflected in unemployment and in a lower real income," he stressed.

Parra said that "had the prices of export products not deteriorated, most countries in the region would be able to handle their foreign debt service."

"Latin America has a tradition of democracy and freedom which it is not about to lose," Parra said.

"We believe that there are broad possibilities for negotiation, avoiding confrontation," he concluded.

BARCO SENDS MESSAGE TO PL POLITICAL COMMISSION

PAU20154 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

["Text" of letter sent by President Virgilio Barco to the Liberal Party Central Political Committee -- date not given]

[Text] Dear Friends:

I want to emphasize to the public the calmness inspired by the unlimited solidarity message that you have sent me. I honestly appreciate it, as I have always expressed my appreciation for past support by the Liberal National Directorate.

It is fine, very fine that political leaders, because of their position, do not let themselves fall into thoughtless desperation due to a situation that is being controlled despite the difficulties. Colombia keeps progressing. its economic prospects are positive, and this has been recognized at the IBD governors meeting. The balance statements of Colombian businesses and enterprises are very good. labor conflicts such as those at Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] and the national railroad have been resolved appropriately, to mention just a few of the current issues.

Colombian society should not let itself be intimidated or frightened now or in the future by a strategy seeking to increase the magnitude of conflicts and to minimize positive aspects. The motivations and those who promote the strategy of tension are very well known.

The national government is well aware of the public order situation the country has been enduring for a long time. However, it is obvious that a situation of general concern, which does not reflect objectively the reality of a country like Colombia, should not be allowed.

Violence, in all its forms and expressions, makes no sense in a democratic society, that respects the right to dissent, and that has made a systematic effort to resolve conflicts through institutional means instead of using weapons.

I have said and want to repeat that I do not intend to become the winner in any war, but rather the creator of political, social and economic change.

Sincerely,

Virgilio Barco

SUPREME COURT ISSUES DECISION ON EXTRADITIONS

PA030141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1723 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Bogota, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Today the Colombian Supreme Court stated its irrevocable decision not to issue a ruling on 65 requests for the extradition of Colombians that have been submitted by U.S. courts. The court, which lost 12 of its justices in November 1985, when they were killed during the assault on the Bogota Palace of Justice by M-19 leftist guerrillas, informed the government of its decision today.

The decision reaffirms another ruling issued at the beginning of the year when the court declared the 1980 extradition law unconstitutional. This law had been signed by the acting, rather than the elected president. The struggle between the executive and the court has paralyzed the process of authorizing new extraditions of Colombians supposedly linked to drug trafficking to the United States.

The Supreme Court's criminal branch said today that it will only issue a judgment on the extradition of Colombians to the United States if the request for their arrest is dated after 14 December 1986. On that day, Colombian President Virgilio Barco reconfirmed the law, thus revalidating the Colombia-United States extradition treaty, especially as applied to drug-related crimes.

It was learned in Bogota that the court's irrevocable decision benefits 65 Colombians whose extradition had been requested by U.S. courts before the cut-off date.

The Court's judgment is not binding on the government unless it issues a negative ruling. However, Colombian officials prefer to defer to the court in such matters to be more democratic.

The verbal notes [notas verbales] through which the United States requested the extradition of some 65 citizens are mostly dated in 1984 and 1985. In the past 3 years, Colombia has handed over 14 Colombian citizens to the United States.

On another subject, a Bogota judge rejected a request to release eight Colombians presumed drug dealers, who are being detained in a Bogota jail. The lawyers of the accused have alleged that they are being held illegally, since the Supreme Court of Justice has declared Law 27 of 1980, which approved extradition, to be unconstitutional.

However, the judge ruled that the detention of Victor Eduardo Mera, Bernardo Pelaez, Cayetano Melo, Carlos Gomez, Javier Alvarez, Alvaro y Rodolfo Henao and Oscar Salazar, is legal. He stated that even though the court had declared the law unconstitutional, the treaty regained its validity when it was signed by President Barco on 14 December 1986.

DEPUTIES ASK CONGRESS TO IMPEACH FEBRES CORDERO

PA022352 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The Ecuadoran Socialist, Ecuadoran Roldosist, and Democratic People's Movement [MPD] parties and independent Deputy Ivan Bruckner have presented to Andres Vallejo, president of the National Congress, a request to convene a special session of the Congress to impeach the president of the Republic. Jorge Moreno of the MPD has said that the 15 legislators echo the Ecuadoran people's demand for the removal of Leon Febres Cordero.

[Begin Moreno recording] I want to execute a very important action, which marks the Ecuadoran people's noblest democratic and libertarian tradition. We hereby tell the president of the National Congress that it is his duty to urgently convene a special session of the Congress to express the will of 15 legislators. As I have said, we the legislators, echoing the Ecuadoran people's will, will impeach the president of the Republic and demand that he be removed and that action be taken for succession as established in the Constitution. [end recording]

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH MILITARY AFTER CONGRESS REQUEST

PA030209 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0142 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero called a meeting with the defense minister and ranking military command, hours after 15 opposition deputies asked the Congress to "impeach" the president.

The request for "impeachment" -- parliamentary interpellation -- and removal of Febres was presented by deputies of the Democratic People's Movement (MPD), pro-Alban Communist Party [comunista proalbanés], Ecuadoran Socialist Party (Marxist PSE), and Ecuadoran Roldosist Party (Leftist Popular PRE).

According to parliamentary analysts, the motion is not likely to pass because to censure a chief of state it is necessary to have two-thirds of the house vote, that is 48 votes of 71.

Currently, the progressive opposition bloc of the Congress which in addition to the parties mentioned also includes the Popular Democracy (Christian Democracy, DP), Democratic Left (Social Democratic ID) and the Broad Front of the Left (pro-Soviet communist FADI), does not have more than 40 votes. It is also unlikely that the less radical parties will censure the constitutional president. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister General Medardo Salazar Navas declined to make any statement to reporters about the reason for the meeting, which was termed "unexpected" in political circles, although it is taken for granted that it is related to the move to impeach the President Febres Cordero.

OFFICIAL STRESSES ARMED FORCES SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT

PA042014 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Marco Lara Guzman, secretary general of public information, has said that the Armed Forces have reiterated their support for the country's Constitution, the constitutional system, and therefore, the president of the Republic. He stressed that those who want to prosecute the president are using the most insignificant arguments heard in Ecuador in recent times.

[Begin recording] [Lara] It [not further identified] was support for the Constitution and the president of the Republic who is in office by virtue of a democratic and constitutional mandate.

[Reporter] What is the reason for the (?expression) of support? What is the government's worry at this time?

[Lara] If I were a reporter I would ask why shouldn't they express support?

[Reporter] Some political parties have officially proposed [words indistinct] however it seems that the support by the Armed Forces last night shows that there is some concern [words indistinct]?

[Lara] I must respectfully state that this question entails suppositions on which I would rather not comment, because as you reporters well know it is better to speak about facts, not suppositions. Regarding the proposal made by three parties for a political trial, first of all, I doubt very much that three parties were the ones which proposed that. Second, I do not think [words indistinct] other parties. Third, I again reiterate that there are no actual or legal grounds for such a trial. The request for such a trial is just another action by those who want to see the country in upheaval and those who, as a result of their doctrinaire and ideological beliefs, would like to see a big social commotion in the country. Fortunately, Ecuador is a democracy. If there are groups in the country which, within this democratic system seek to achieve their goals to destroy the democracy in which they do not believe, then those groups will be fortunately condemned by the citizens and public opinion. Such condemnation has been expressed during the past few days. As far as I know, not even their momentary allies in the progressive front are going to support the request for a political trial. I repeat that unfortunately in Ecuador there are people who, although living in and making use of political pluralism, would like to see Ecuador turned into a state where there is only one party, one press, and one thought. Everyone knows this and any child can learn about this in 6 months in an elementary school.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the political trial of the president, why is the Armed Forces' support necessary?

[Lara] I repeat that the objective of the political trial [5-second break in reception] does not have any basis because the constitution precisely establishes the grounds and reasons for a trial of the president. Those who have planned this want to use the weakest arguments that have been heard in recent times. They want to argue that the president has violated the national honor without knowing what national honor is. [end recording]

CONGRESS PROTESTS ARREST OF ALMEYDA IN CHILE

PA031530 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Quito, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Last night, the Ecuadoran National Congress decided to protest the confinement in Chile of former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda. It also agreed to express solidarity with exiled Chileans.

During a session of the Congressional group that meets when Congress is in recess, Socialist Party Deputy Fernando Guerrero proposed the motion, which was unanimously approved.

This past Tuesday important Ecuadoran people and institutions publicly stated their "strongest protest" for the confinement of the man who served as foreign minister of Chile under the administration of deposed President Salvador Allende.

Almeyda entered Chile illegally 10 days ago. He went to the Court of Justice to report his decision to exercise his right to live in his fatherland; however, he was arrested and confined in a remote community in the south of the country by the military regime.

The parliamentary agreements speaks of solidarity with the thousands of Chilean political exiles who are claiming their right to live in their fatherland, and protests the confinement of Almeyda, who was arrested a few days ago "on orders" from President Augusto Pinochet.

VICE PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON UNIVERSITY PROBLEMS

PA020438 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Vice President Dr Blasco Penaherrera Padilla has stated that it is necessary to find a joint solution to the Ecuadoran university problem, which must be faced and resolved completely. He noted that the problem is not just the budget deficit situation, a deficit that cannot be resolved merely with additional government funds because this would be like increasing the dose of tranquilizers given to a sick person.

Dr Penaherrera said that it is necessary to study the university case forthrightly. To resolve the problem, it is necessary that the government and all the people who comprise the university -- authorities, professors, students, and workers -- work together in that direction.

He said that there should be an effort to find financial mechanisms, either by establishing monthly fees or by increasing tuition fees to socially acceptable terms. He said that the situation of low-income people must be analyzed before establishing the fees, but payment for receiving an education must be logically considered.

If people pay up to 10,000 or 15,000 sucres to go to [primary and secondary] school -- even in public schools, the costs resulting from other facts are important -- how can it be possible for the university to be almost absolutely free, he said.

He said that it is necessary to make true administrative reforms, such as placing limits on seniority subsidies, accepting obligatory retirement norms, and establishing a logical students-professors ratio, because there are excellent universities where there are 80 students per professor, and there are others that are not so great that have 1 professor for each 13 students. This means that there are too many professors and a poor distribution of them.

These reforms cannot be pushed or proposed by the government; they have to be approved by the university. Otherwise, there will be growing budget demands, and the deficit will be increasingly larger. The moment will come when the country will have no money to promote the universities, the vice president stated.

'AT LEAST' 100,000 AFFECTED BY FLOODS, MUDSLIDES

PA041432 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1235 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Quito -- At least 100,000 people have suffered damage to their houses, properties, and essential goods as a result of the torrential rains that have been pouring uninterruptedly over the Ecuadoran coast during the past 48 hours.

According to official reports, the most affected provinces are Guayas -- the country's most populated and productive province -- Canar, and Los Rios. The most serious mudslides occurred in Los Rios province, between the localities of Ducur and Cochancay, where four passenger buses, two tanker trucks, approximately 30 private vehicles and several dozen houses and other buildings were buried along a 30 km stretch.

The number of possible casualties is still unknown, as the area is currently isolated by land and rain prevents the action of army helicopters. Some media sources have estimated the number of missing people at 200.

Local authorities and police have reported that the localities of Babahoyo in Los Rios Province, El Triunfo and Manuel de J. Calle in Guayas Province are flooded. These sectors, together with other smaller towns in the area have a population of more than 100,000 people.

The Bulubulu River has been the most affected by the storms. The water level has risen 2m above its normal level, and its tributaries -- Culebra and (Cochancay) -- have also swollen and are demolishing everything in their path.

Among the flooded locations is Taura, site of the Taura military base. It was at that base that paratroop commandos loyal to rebellious General Frank Vargas Pazzos kidnapped President Leon Febres Cordero on 16 January. According to press reports not confirmed yet by the authorities, water is beginning to flood the base, the largest Ecuadoran Air Force base.

The road, [not further identified] blocked by tons of rocks and mud, is one of the main ones in the country, as the roads to Guayaquil, Quito, and Cuenca converge at the (?gun) point.

Property damage -- which has not been determined yet as the catastrophe is not over -- is expected to be high, as the lowlands in Guayas are the country's most productive areas in cocoa, coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, banana, and other tropical products.

Thousands of people are currently isolated by the water on the edge of the road and in the flooded locations. Meanwhile, a joint force of Army and Air Force helicopters and Navy frogmen are participating in the rescue operation.

The population affected by the floods has urgently requested potable water, doctors, medicines and food while they are evacuated from the area. The first rescue units arriving in the area reported that snakes dislodged by the rain are attacking people.

OIL PIPELINE VIA COLOMBIA TO BEGIN OPERATING 8 MAY

PA041819 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Energy and Mines Ministry and CEPE [Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation] officials yesterday announced in Lago Agrio that the oil pipeline that will transport the Ecuadoran petroleum through Colombia to the Pacific coast will begin operating on 8 May. The pipeline will serve as an alternate route for exporting Ecuadoran crude. In the future, another pipeline will export diesel to Colombia.

It was also reported that the work to rebuild the trans-Ecuadoran oil pipeline is progressing well and that 33 km of 26-inch pipes will be arriving in Esmeraldas from Italy on 10 May. It is believed that the cost of the preparation [as heard] will be less than the \$90 million initially estimated. The claim for the payment of the insurance has been filed and the reply from the insurer is expected in the next few days. The rebuilt oil pipeline will run underground which, officials said, [as heard] is a guarantee against earthquakes.

The CEPE board of directors held a meeting in Lago Agrio and afterwards started to go with reporters to inspect the construction of the pipeline to Colombia, the reconstruction of the trans-Ecuadoran pipeline, and the Paraiso exploratory well. However, the bad weather in the region prevented the tour.

Energy Minister Javier Espinosa expressed satisfaction with the progress in the construction of the pipeline to the Colombia border as well as the rebuilding of the trans-Ecuadoran pipeline. He also stressed the promising prospects of the exploratory well being drilled by CEPE which is resuming explorations after 3 years,

CEPE Manager Carlos Romo Leroux said that next week, CEPE and ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprises] personnel will hold a meeting to discuss the regulations and instructions for the operation of the oil pipeline from Lago Agrio to the border and from there to Orito.

DETAILS, REACTION TO AIR FORCE CHIEF'S DISMISSAL

PY031757 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 3 Apr (EFE) -- Reliable sources have reported that the high command of the Peruvian Air Force is meeting at the Las Palmas Air Base in Lima after the sudden dismissal last night of the Air Force commander General Luis Abram Cavallerino. The tension prevailing in the Air Force has been demonstrated by the buzzing last night of Government Palace and downtown Lima by Air Force planes which then returned to the Las Palmas base according to witnesses who live in that area.

The dismissal and retirement of Gen Abram was announced by the Government Palace press secretariat in a communique but did not explain the reasons for the dismissal. The brief communique does not thank Abram Cavallerino for his services as is customary. The decree indicates that according to the Constitution the president of the Republic is the supreme chief of the Armed Forces.

General Pablo Varela Novella, chief of staff of the Air Force, has been appointed interim commander to replace Abram. The Air Force recognition of Gen Varela as the commander general should occur today. This recognition would indicate the attitude of the Air Force. Gen Varela will be retiring in 1 year when his legal time limit in service expires. So far neither the Army nor the Navy has made a statement on the situation.

Newspapers reports stated today that Abram Cavallerino was dismissed because he had been pressuring the military to express their opposition against the establishment of the Defense Ministry. The law approving the establishment of the Defense Ministry was passed on 1 April.

According to rumors, Abram Cavallerino visited Army Commander Enrique Lopez Albuja to ask him to urge War Minister Jorge Flores Torres to submit his resignation. Abram Cavallerino had been carrying out similar negotiations with Air Force Minister Jorge Guerra, but he was unsuccessful in both cases.

However, a few days ago unofficial sources pointed out that Air Force Minister Guerra Lorenzetti and Navy Minister Willy Harm Esparaza had submitted their resignation following orders from their respective Armed Forces branches, but later the Navy minister denied his alleged resignation and added that there was no friction between the Armed Forces and the government.

Abram Cavallerino himself noted that coups d'etat were "things of the past" and that the Air Force respects the Constitution. Abram Cavallerino is the second Air Force commander to have been dismissed by President Alan Garcia. Garcia dismissed Cesar Enrico Praeli in September 1985. At the time Enrico Praeli was also chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Command.

Enrico Praeli was dismissed when it was discovered that a military patrol had massacred 69 peasants in the town of Accomarca, in Ayacucho. In his capacity as chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Command, Enrico Praeli was responsible for the struggle against terrorism.

Security Tightened

PY040308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0158 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 3 Apr (EFE) -- Security around the Peruvian Government House was reinforced today with eight combat vehicles, and traffic around the building has been prohibited. This move comes amid the unease created by the removal of the Air Force commander.

Nearly 24 hours after the removal of General Luis Abram Cavallerino, no other high-ranking officer of the Air Office has agreed to replace him, reliable sources told EFE.

This afternoon, the Army and Navy commanders visited President Alan Garcia, allegedly to mediate between the chief of state and the Air Force Commander. Reliable government sources said that in the past few days Gen Luis Abram Cavallerino made several contacts which were considered not to be in line with his constitutional duties of not intervening in politics.

Recently, Gen Cavallerino has been the most outspoken opponent of the creation of a Defense Ministry, as proposed by the government to unify the current three military ministries.

New Chief Not 'Recognized'

PY041705 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1625 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Lima, 4 Apr (EFE) -- The Peruvian Air Force today maintained its rebellious attitude of refusing to accept the replacement of its commander in chief, Lieutenant General Luis Abram Cavallerino, who the government suddenly dismissed on 2 April. Reliable sources have told EFE that high-ranking Air Force officers have sided with the dismissed general and will not accept any successor appointed by the government. The government has appointed Lieutenant General Pablo Varela Novella, Air Force chief of staff, the second highest ranking officer in the Air Force and in the next in line for the job. Gen Varela Novella had to be "recognized" by his branch of the Armed Forces yesterday and then go to Government House in Lima to accept his appointment. However, this did not happen.

Commanding officers of the Air Force met yesterday afternoon at the Las Palmas Air Base in Lima, and it is being said that last night they left the base one by one, including Gen Luis Abram himself. The whereabouts of the Air Force commanding officers is not known and everything seems to indicate that the ceremony "recognizing" the new commander in chief will not take place. [passage omitted]

Various lawmakers of the different political parties have discussed the situation arising from the dismissal of Gen Abram Cavallerino. For the most part they agree that the general's attitude had made his dismissal necessary.

United Left Senator Enrique Bernales has said that Gen Abram's dismissal was "inevitable, and he had been asking for it." Bernales added that he agrees with the government's decision.

APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] Senator Guillermo Larco Cox, chairman of the Senate Defense Committee, has stated that the alleged "Apristization" of the Armed Forces is just a "phantom." He added that "the military officers will be in charge of drafting the organization law of the Defense Ministry and, therefore, all these rumors that the APRA wants to take over control of and politicize the military institutions is totally groundless."

Meanwhile, Popular Action Deputy Victor Andres Carcia Belaunde has said that Gen Abram's dismissal "has played into the hands of the Shining Path, which wants to destroy the unity of the military commanders." Garcia Belaunde went on to say that the creation of a defense ministry implies the reorganization of the Armed Forces, "which as far as I am concerned is a victory for the Shining Path."

Air Force Troops Confined

PY042129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 4 Apr (AFP) -- Forty hours after President Alan Garcia dismissed Peruvian Air Force (FAP) Commander in Chief General Luis Abram Cavallerino, the FAP remains in a state of virtual insurrection, which began immediately after the announcement of the president's decision. As of noon today, FAP troops in this area remain confined at their Las Palmas base west of Lima. According to reports received from the La Joya FAP base, 900 km south of Lima, the same thing is happening there.

General Pablo Varela Novella, whom the president designated as interim FAP commander in chief, did not assume the post. Military sources who did not identify themselves told reporters that Varela supports Abram.

President Garcia this morning held a long meeting with Army Minister General Jorge Flores Torres, Navy Minister Willy Harm, the Aeronautics Minister Jose Guerra Lorenzetti. The meeting was attended by top APRA leader Armando Villanueva.

The president said last night that he dismissed Cavallerino because Cavallerino had met with political and military leaders to oppose the plan to unify the three Armed Forces ministries into a single defense ministry. The president said that he will maintain his decision no matter what. The tanks that last night surrounded Government House were withdrawn today. However, policemen, in groups of three and armed with submachineguns, this morning watched every street corner within a 500-meter radius of Government House.

Air Force Gen Pablo Varela Novella, who was appointed by President Garcia to temporarily replace Gen Abram, did not assume his post. Unidentified military sources told reporters yesterday that Varela does not wish to assume his post. Nonetheless, the president recently received the support of the United Left, a Marxist front which is the second most important political force of the country. The United Left advocated the defense of democracy and repudiated any possible military coup. However, congressmen from the conservative Popular Christian Party, and from the Popular Action Party of former president Fernando Belaunde criticized the procedure by which Abram was fired.

Meanwhile, the people of Lima are remaining calm. They talk about the situation, but do not overdramatize it. Most of the people believe that it is a military problem that does not affect them. The public is more interested in the economic measures announced by President Garcia last night, especially the salary increases and the increase of interest rates on personal savings accounts.

Crisis Reportedly Over

PY050056 Buenos Aires TELAM Spanish 0020 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Lima, 4 Apr (TELAM-EFE) -- Reliable sources have told EFE that General Luis Abram Cavallerino, the dismissed Peruvian Air Force [FAP] commander in chief, today reportedly agreed to retire, thus abiding by the decision of the government after the Air Force commanders virtually rebelled for 2 days at the Las Palmas base.

The sources added that FAP Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Pablo Varela will replace Abram Cavallerino. This announcement marks the end of an unprecedented military crisis, prompted by President Alan Garcia's sudden decision to dismiss the FAP commander in chief, a decision that was announced on the evening of 2 April. [passage omitted]

Crisis 'Strengthens' Democracy

PY060344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0253 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 5 Apr (TELAM-EFE) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia today said that democracy continues to prevail in the country and that the dismissal of Air Force Commander Luis Abram Cavallerino proves the strength and maturity of democracy.

In a press conference Alan Garcia stated that Peru is gradually being strengthened as a modern society. He added that the ceremony in which Lieutenant General Pablo Varela will be recognized as the new commanding general of the Peruvian Air Force will be held tomorrow.

Alan Garcia said that he fired Abram Cavallerino because he was forced to do so. He said he was a president who had to make a decision and that this decision was never negotiated. He added that he could not retreat because to do so would be incompatible with the Peruvian democratic system, which continues to prevail.

Garcia said that after Luis Abram Cavallerino was dismissed and retired, Gen Pablo Varela was appointed interim commander because he was Air Force chief of staff. The installation tomorrow of the new commander in chief of the Peruvian Air Force at the Las Palmas Air Base, will mark the end of the crisis between the government and the Air Force which began on 2 April, when Abram Cavallerino was dismissed for expressing political opinions against the formation of a defense ministry.

The Peruvian president said that what happened was perhaps the result of a thoughtless action, and that it is hard to believe that things happened the way they did. He added: When a government, firmly based in the confidence of the people, establishes its democratic authority, it becomes much stronger.

The Peruvian president stated that Peru's democracy is changing, and the ghosts of the past are being left behind.

He said that the government's political decisions are being respected, as they must be respected, and should always have been respected in all past governments. Alan Garcia added that in the social aspect, confidence is growing that Peru can have democratic government in the economic, material, and political sectors.

GARCIA CONFIRMS CONTINUANCE OF ECONOMIC POLICY

PY030217 Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 0240 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Impromptu interview with President Alan Garcia by unidentified reporters in Lima on 1 April -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr President, you have said that you met with your economic advisers. Can you give us any information on the issue?

[Garcia] We are analyzing the consistency of the measures to develop and firm up the economic program that we are going to announce to the country. The objective of these measures is to maintain the basic principles we have been applying in the last 20 months, that is, to increase salaries, to stimulate consumption and demand, thus helping to reactivate industrial and agricultural production. We will finance this reactivation with the funds that we are saving by postponing the payments of the foreign debt. We are studying ways to maintain and strengthen our economic model. There should not be any fear or alarm, as I have seen in some publications, because the economic program will be maintained. It should be amended according to the needs, but always within the same guidelines; that is, to maintain the demand as the only recourse to increase production, and to postpone the servicing of the foreign debt in order to finance the country's economic growth. It is the only recourse available to us to compensate for the last 10 or 15 years of declining production in the country. People should bear in mind, very clearly, that we have grown more in the last 20 months than in the last 10 years, and that we have more dollars and resources now than at the beginning of my administration. This achievement cannot be dismissed or considered temporary. The economic, social and democratic model we have been using has to be strengthened. It may change according to different circumstances, but it will maintain the same democratic and nationalistic objectives.

[Reporter] We have offices in Paris and in Washington for the foreign debt commission. Does this mean there will be changes regarding the system of payment of the debt?

[Garcia] Not at all. We have made a clear decision. The bankers will not get tuberculosis or be unable to buy elementary school books if we do not pay them. If we sacrifice the Peruvian people to pay the foreign debt, we will follow the course of other Latin American countries which have experienced not only stagnation but have had their economies declining over the years. Peru has an economic model which has been studied by international organizations because we have grown by over 8 percent, nearly 9 percent, in 1986. We have grown because the people's consumption has increased. This creates other problems, like the temporary scarcity of some products, because production cannot grow at the same speed as demand. We are all aware that the increased capacity to buy and to consume create new problems. These problems have to be overcome through the application of the essential guidelines of a democratic and nationalistic policy. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION ON ECONOMY, OTHER TOPICS

PY041616 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Address to the nation by President Alan Garcia Perez from Government House in Lima -- live]

[Excerpts] For several days the people have been expecting the speech I am making tonight would include announcements on increases and corrections to the economic policy. Nothing could have been more mistaken. I am not going to announce any dramatic or critical measures. Rather, I am hereby reaffirming our nationalist, democratic model, which has made it possible for Peru to be the only Latin American country that over the past 20 months has been able to increase production, curb price increases, and improve the standard of living of its people. Tonight I would like to share some of my thoughts with you.

The serious problems and conflicts plaguing our country can only be overcome through a long period of change and development. We cannot deceive ourselves into believing that these serious problems could be overcome in just 20 months. We must persevere and continue moving forward.

Yesterday the government deemed it necessary to dismiss a senior military officer to reaffirm the military rule that an active-duty officer cannot express his opinion on political matters or conduct negotiation with political leaders, much less openly challenge the proposals and decisions of the president, who is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. Thus, I made that decision and I will maintain it because the democratic authority of the people is not negotiable and should fear no one.

Regardless of rumors or attitudes, everyone must understand that Peru has a law-abiding government that is prepared to enforce the law without regard for circumstances or individuals.

This is just one of our problems. A few days ago I attended in Huancayo the burial of a beloved comrade, Dr Felix Ortega, chairman of the Junin Development Corporation, who was murdered by terrorists, who despite the efforts of police and military personnel still have enough strength in our provinces and townships to continue their attacks on the citizens.

On the other hand, a wave of strikes and labor demands is being announced, despite the fact that everyone knows the country has just barely begun to pull itself out of a critical situation. Workers and labor leaders are demanding wage increases far in excess of the nation's possibilities. They are not taking into account that thanks to our current economic policy, we have, to some extent, not only curbed the loss of purchasing power of their salaries but actually have gradually increased this power.

Meanwhile, businessmen are demanding more profits without realizing that if they raise their prices all they will accomplish is reducing their market and going bankrupt. Provincial pressure groups in every department are demanding investments that the state cannot afford. Furthermore, the more impoverished sectors are demanding better education and health services. They want these services right here and now.

All these groups seem to have forgotten that achieving economic recovery is a very difficult task and must be done gradually. They have forgotten that the production of goods that have to be distributed is slow and that if the government were to demagogically triple salaries and profits, all it would be doing is distributing valueless currency and unleashing severe price increases. [passage omitted]

This government did exactly the opposite of what it was told to do from abroad. If the factories were idle, then they had to be made to produce by creating consumers, which implied salary increases and new jobs, thus increasing demand, and so idle capacity of the country's productive infrastructure was put to work in the cities and rural areas.

Then we had to face the next phase in which the machines we had were no longer enough and we had to purchase new equipment. At this point some people asked where the dollars would come from to finance this. We said: We will obtain them by reducing our foreign debt payments. This is the second step that we have been taking these last few months. We have told the businessmen to increase their investments and repeatedly explained to them, until they believe it, that we do have the dollars to purchase new machinery. However, the perennial pessimists have been saying that without foreign loans, the dollars will soon run out. Our answer to them is that there are enough dollars to grow for many years to come and while we grow, our exports will be bringing in new dollars.

At this point I would like to make a comparison. People sometimes tell me that my government model will allow for only 5 years of growth after which Peru will run out of dollars. My answer to this is yes, but the model that you advocate, including the payment of the foreign debt, would have destroyed the country's economy, leaving us without a single dollar and without any growth. The fact is that there is no other choice. We must use our dollars judiciously, both those we get for our exports and those we save by reducing our foreign debt payments, so that we can continue financing our growth and obtaining new funds, because if we do it correctly we will be able to supply more jobs, more food, and gradually improve well-being, something which would have been impossible under the previous economic model.

I would now like to take a minute to tell Peruvians that they should have faith. This country's agriculture is capable of producing enough food, little by little. The country is capable of growing in an orderly manner. The country can have farsighted businessmen who will invest in the country the profits that they make. We can have a state capable of changing, little by little perhaps, but changing nevertheless.

Now we must ask ourselves what are we going to do in 1987. The answer should be that definitely, we will not change, we will strengthen and improve our economic model which, regardless of what the pessimists may think, has yet to yield all the results it can. First of all we must continue to grow. Growth is the goal of any society like ours, and I have already said that we have the dollars to purchase from abroad the equipment and goods that we need to grow. In 1986 we experienced the extraordinary growth of 9 percent, and in 1987 we propose to grow by more than 6 percent.

However, if we are to grow, someone must consume what is being produced, and this means that consumption must grow as well. This can only be achieved by increasing the salaries above the rate of increase of prices. This is one of the government's top objectives, which we have been fulfilling and will continue to fulfill. Contrary to what was happening before in our country, under our administration salaries will always grow faster than prices.

With this objective in mind I would like to announce that the minimum wage, which currently stands at 900,000 sols, that is, 900 intis, will be increased as of this month to 1,260 intis, that is, 1,260,000 sols.

Fellow citizens, please remember that just 15 months ago the minimum wage stood at 350,000 sols. This means that this wage, which 1.3 million Peruvians earn, has been increased three and a half times over 20 months, and I can assure you that not a single food item or staple has had its price increased at the same rate. Just to give you an example, had the price of bread increased at the same rate as the minimum wage, it would be worth 800 sols, gasoline would cost 60,000 sols, and kerosene, milk and bus fares would have gone up proportionately.

All this means that above and beyond doubts, pessimism, and difficult circumstances, consumption has increased and will continue to increase because the basic salary has grown faster than prices. To make it clearer, the income of 1.3 million Peruvian families has increased 250 percent, while inflation over the last 20 months has risen by 141 percent. The balance is 109 percent in favor of the wage earner, which increases his capacity to consume.

I would also like to announce that as of this month nonunionized workers will receive a 30-percent increase, government workers will get 27 percent, and teachers and doctors will get a 30-percent increase. [passage omitted]

A few months ago some people thought that Peru would not grow, but it has grown. Other people believed that the economic policy was going to change, but its nationalistic guidelines will be maintained. Some people thought that they should not invest because there is terrorism. We all suffer from terrorism, and eradicating it is a common task.

There are people who are saying that there will be no dollars for new investments. I can answer that Peru's liquid assets stand at \$2 billion, which is enough to finance the country's sustained development. Had we maintained the previous economic policy we would have had no dollars at all, and enterprises would not have increased production but would have lost all their capital. Everyone must remember that when interest rates were lowered, demand grew, and by converting dollar debts into sols, the government prevented thousands of businesses from going bankrupt.

Thus, we could say that Peru is not the only one that needs to reinvest profits, because for the businessmen too investments are a matter of survival, a means to keep up with the growing market. I am optimistic about the attitude of our businessmen, who despite their distrust have begun to invest. Investments in 1986 were 20 percent higher than in 1985.

In order to assist investments the government today created the Investment and Employment Fund [Fondo de Inversion y Empleo], which will be supplied with local and foreign currency. Through this fund, as a means to stimulate investment, the state will supply 1 inti for every 2 intis of private investment in priority projects. Thus, we will be fulfilling the objective of using the funds resulting from the reduction of foreign payments to boost domestic production. This fund will have a capital of 9 billion [currency not specified], of which 3 billion will be supplied by the state. [passage omitted]

I would like to ask those who believe that Peru does not have the funds to finance its development how the country has managed to grow over these 20 months. My answer is that Peru has accomplished this basically by using the money which is no longer being sent abroad. Therefore, we are going to maintain and improve our foreign debt policy. Our situation is difficult but it was even more difficult 20 months ago. As in the beginning, we have to save every single dollar, and use these dollars only when necessary in order to produce.

I was greatly surprised to hear, from those who are responsible for huge devaluations and for the country's economy paralysis and poverty, comments about our foreign currency reserves which, according to them, are declining. I would like to repeat that having grown by 4 percent in 1985 and 9 percent in 1986, we now have more foreign currency than the amount that was left to us by those who had the country sliding backwards.

We must not forget that in 1986 the prices of goods that we sell abroad fell sharply and we lost almost \$500 million. When this administration took over, the price of oil was \$25 a barrel, that is what we were getting for it abroad. In 1986 the price fell as low as \$8 dollars a barrel. Oil was and still is one of Peru's main export items. For oil alone, we failed to receive \$200 million. Those who control the world economy, not the government, are responsible for this. It is a miracle that despite the decline of the prices of oil and other products, we now have more liquid capital than before, and the country is growing.

However, we must be very careful and prudent when using these funds, and we must try to increase our exports. It is very important that the country understand that we should import and consume less of the goods that are not vital for development. Thus, the government has increased the taxes on cars on the grounds that one must choose between having more cars or building more factories and creating more jobs. The same applies to liquor, cigarettes and other imported goods. The people must understand that this is a temporary restriction aimed at promoting development and protecting the funds that we need.

As I have said before, we will improve our foreign debt policy, which, as everyone knows, is no longer ours alone because a great country, Brazil, has understood, and has decided against paying this debt, which it considers to be unfair. In our case we have carried out our intention of reducing foreign debt payments, and we will also reduce our payments to certain international organizations, such as the World Bank, which give us loans provided we purchase certain kinds of machinery or engage in certain projects rather than in others and which require us to pay a great many more dollars than what they are prepared to lend to us. This is what I have to say about foreign funds.

As to the availability of domestic currency, I would like to say that the very process of economic recovery gives the state the funds necessary to finance the projects that are needed. Thus, the greater the economic recovery, the more funds the state will have and the threat of huge budget deficits will be averted. This is what has been happening over these last 20 months during which government revenues have increased. Record revenues were obtained in March this year. [passage omitted]

My job as president of the country is to carry out the unanimous mandate of the people who want development, but development with democracy. This is what I am here for, to defend this essential and sacred democracy, to carry out the popular mandate. I am here with you to defend our Republic, by enforcing the democratic authority of the nation, authority which is not negotiable or for sale, nor should it fear anyone.

Fellow citizens, at the end of this address in which I have reaffirmed the nationalistic, democratic, and popular nature of our economic model, I want to ask you not to fear alarming news, and to ignore doubts. Our country is moving forward, as are all of us because the country is greater than all its problems. Thank you.

AREVALO DENIES MILITARY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA042222 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 30 Mar 87 p 4

[Text] Secretary of Defense Gen. Juan Arevalo Gardoqui on Sunday stressed the Army's loyalty to Mexico, and denied rumors that the military would present their candidate for the 1988 presidential campaign.

Arevalo Gardoqui also said that the forthcoming campaign and elections will be "orderly and democratic."

"Mexico's political stability and order during presidential transitions are recognized around the world," he said.

Interviewed after the opening of the XVI "Benito Juarez" International Shooting Championship, he said that the Mexican Army has always defended the principles of democracy, such as the freedom of election.

Arevalo Gardoqui expressed satisfaction over the mounting success of the Mexican antidrug action despite threats by some U.S. Senators calling for sanctions against Mexico in retaliation for an alleged lack of action in the fight against drug trafficking. [sentence as published]

He said that the Army, working jointly with the General Attorney's Office and Air Force, has waged an anti-drug campaign that has resulted in the destruction of between 75 and 80 percent of narcotic fields and crops in the country.

The campaign was started by presidential order last year, the general said, and it has been carried out following the guidelines set by President Miguel de la Madrid.

The general also said that, to avoid pressure on Mexico, "closer communication and information exchange is necessary between the United States and Mexico."

He pointed out that Attorney General, Sergio Garcia Ramirez, keeps in permanent touch with his U.S. counterpart, Edwin Meese.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON ALMEYDA HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHILE

FL032200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1803 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Apr (NOTIMEX) — The Foreign Secretariat has announced that the government of Mexico will ask the United Nations to call for the urgent mobilization of the international community to obtain the release of former Chilean Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda.

Mario Moya Palencia, Mexico's permanent representative to the United Nations, has been instructed to meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in connection with the detention of the former foreign minister, the secretariat added.

Mexico is deeply concerned and strongly protests Almeyda's detention and human rights violations in Chile, the Foreign Secretariat's official statement said.

Mexico demands that the Chilean Government guarantee the safety of Clodomiro Almeyda and restore his full political and civilian rights, the document emphasized.

It said that the constant violation of human rights in Chile has been universally repudiated, as the unanimous condemnation by the human rights commission demonstrated in Geneva last week.

The Mexican Government will continue to promote the effective recognition of human rights in Chile with the hope that they will soon be restored, the communique pointed out.

In his meeting with Perez de Cuellar, Ambassador Moya Palencia will set forth the position of the Mexican Government concerning the human rights situation in Chile and Almeyda's detention.

METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

FL032220 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1540 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Independent Trade Union of Workers of the Metropolitan Autonomous University (SITUAM) has decided to go on strike at 0001 today in demand of an emergency wage increase of 23 percent.

SITUAM spokesperson Edna Ovalle said that the strike was decided with 139 votes in favor, 2 abstentions, and 3 against. She added that the representatives of the approximately 4,000 university employees also asked for a clause in their collective contract that would apply forthcoming increases both to emergency and minimum wages.

She noted that university authorities have not made specific offers of increased wages and have only demanded another deadline extension to 10 April. Moreover, she said the SITUAM was willing to continue negotiations.

Lastly, she reported that the union has a contingency fund amounting to 82 million pesos, a sum that will allow them to prolong the strike for another 15 days.

HINTS AT RESTRICTIONS ON U.S. STUDENTS, MILITARY

PA041612 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 4 Apr 87 p 25

[Text] Among the rights and powers of the Foreign Ministry, it has the decisionmaking power to establish restrictions on students in the U.S. military areas, and the same measures can be applied by the Immigration Department to foreign military forces, a Foreign Ministry legal adviser said just before this edition went to press.

The same source indicated that our country can also establish restrictions on airspace for military training and actions.

These sensitive points in the exercise of our sovereignty are fully justifiable in accordance with treaties between the two countries and the scant cooperation and bad faith shown towards Panama by the United States.

The Legislative Assembly also has the necessary power to extend these measures to adequate sanctions that would place Panama, as a Third World country, in the forefront of the patriotic struggle for its total sovereignty.

A reliable source assured us last night that Panama had withdrawn its ambassador in Washington, Kaiser D. Bazan, but another source said the diplomat had been recalled for consultations.

U.S. 'TEAM' REPORTEDLY PLOTTING TO KEEP CANAL

PA031911 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Apr 87 pp 1, 58

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] The spiraling growth of a campaign to overthrow President Eric Arturo Delvalle is a problem that will be settled soon. The campaign's operations center is the yet to be dismantled North-Poindexter team, supported by reactionary Panamanians.

The biggest hotheads of the ADO [Democratic Opposition Unity] coalition, which includes the Christian Democratic Party, MOLIRENA [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement], and PST [Workers Socialist Party], confirmed their coup aspirations during yesterday's teachers march by demanding and shouting: "A coup against President Delvalle is necessary."

These radical sectors said they are open to holding talks with the Defense Forces leadership to achieve that goal.

That was the "message" of yesterday's march.

Panama's recent political developments, including the foreign debt problem; the justified or otherwise removal of President Barletta and the explanation for this given to the United States; and the death of zigzagging revolutionary leader Hugo Spadafora, who swindled the Libyan political outfit and sold information, to protect his own life, to secret agents of the U.S. establishment [preceding word in English] -- that establishment proposed that he use the apartment of a foreign newspaperwoman, where he lived, for sessions so he could be an informer about the Libyan Government -- all of these are elements that, when linked together, shed light on the otherwise obscure scene of Central American developments.

The North-Poindexter mess is a higher form of assault whose target is Panama.

Why Panama? Because the United States will not stop in its attempt to seek, preserve, and consolidate its presence in areas that are important in terms of its power.

The United States does not need Costa Rica or Honduras for strategic or geographical reasons. It needs Panama. U.S. actions are thus geared toward exerting psychological, material, economic, and moral pressure on Panamanian Government officials and the Panamanian military so they will follow the operational directives of the northern command -- and not the Southern Command, as everyone believes -- where "the good guys in power, the bad guys who support the good guys in power, and the ugly one who plays along" will always be in charge. All of them ultimately agree that the Panama Canal will not belong to the Panamanian people in 1999.

U.S. VIEWED AS TORRIJISM'S LEADING ENEMY

PA052001 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 5 Apr 87 p 11-B

["Political Coliseum" column by Baltazar Renan Aizpurua]

[Text] In my latest articles I have straightforwardly pointed out who the strategic enemies of the national liberation patriotic plan are, as well as the role the forces involved in this task must assume.

However, I am tired of waiting for an opinion from the directorate of my party, the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party], in response to the current political moment and in response to the transition toward the 1989 electoral campaign. It would seem the directorate has been stung by a "tse-tse" fly, and a deep political sleep has prevented it from seeing and reflecting on the oven in which the country's future is roasting. In view of this position of apathy, I feel it is my duty as a Torrijist, out of a commitment to the patriotic militancy of my fellow party members, to state what is happening in a few brief lines and to try to clarify the true background of the struggle in the political arena.

I believe that due to the leadership's "overprotection," the rank and file are expecting accurate guidance. But such guidance amounts to no more than urging a regrouping around the banners of Torrijism. This cannot be covered up with the simplistic answer that we are in the process of "restructuring and reorganizing the party." What is truly happening is that the current leadership feels the popular movement's criticism of the government is also applicable to the party leadership.

This appraisal demonstrates the inconsistency within the PRD's political sphere and Eric Arturo Delvalle's government with regard to identifying with Torrijism. Therefore, the leadership's apparently defensive position does not fit in with the rank-and-file opinions on the Torrijist plan, which is democratic, popular, and revolutionary. This attitude has allowed the opposition and some sectors of the alleged left wing to strike out against the party's leadership, charging them with a hypothetical coup.

I feel that a fear of agreeing with the popular sectors leads the PRD's leadership to lack political creativity and to reducing its positions to simple general arguments to which, due to constant repetition, the people have gradually stopped listening.

What is happening, meanwhile, in the wings? Let us see.

The United States and its most reactionary forces, in their effort to make our Armed Forces yield, are employing all types of pressures (destabilization) to extend their military presence in Panamanian territory until 2020. Washington is currently developing a political strategy to impose on us -- in addition to the antinational figures they have placed on the Canal Commission Board of Directors -- a canal administrator who, in fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, will be Panamanian, but who they hope will respond to their interests.

The United States is also pressing for the signing of a secret pact that would allow that country to maintain its Armed Forces in Panamanian territory until 2020. This is the true origin of the international campaign the United States has unleashed against the Defense Forces and General Noriega. Meanwhile, the United States is simultaneously feeding the oligarchy's hopes of returning to power so that the oligarchs, with this pact guaranteed, will feel that the Americans will make every effort to keep them in power perpetually.

The political moment has established a struggle between the patriots and the traitors, between those of us who will not allow the Yankees to remain after 2000 and those who flirt like prostitutes hungry for power, who are willing to sell their dignity and are seeking the best angle for their surrender, and who in their treacherous dementia believe they can impose the Yankee's military presence until the end of time.

Meanwhile, those forces opposed to the liberation process are trying to attract, with "siren songs," a popular movement that seeks concrete solutions for its problems and that can be confused by the diversionary campaigns fired at it by some sectors of the media, because the traitors urgently need the masses to strengthen their conspiracy against the Defense Forces. That is why they are also preparing a great provocation to achieve a confrontation between the people and the military.

It is on this level, and due to the political nearsightedness of our party's leadership and to its immaturity and inability to offer society a viable national plan, that our popular forces have been left open to some degree of ideological penetration, unconsciously seeking to establish a political alliance with the common enemy: the oligarchy and imperialism. Do not be mistaken!

We must make a call for unity to these popular forces. We must make them understand that far from competing with the Torrijist national liberation plan, they should review their positions and rejoin the struggle to reestablish that plan.

As a consequence of the statements I have made here, I will say, once and for all, the Torrijist forces in the government should unite around the real leadership of the Defense Forces and Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega to unite the masses in defense of the Torrijist plan. The Defense Forces and the general are our sole and true historical allies. Why beat around the bush? The military sector's participation as citizens is in keeping with the majority of Panamanians' interpretation of our democracy. This had been demonstrated at the multitudinous rallies in support of Torrijos at first and of "Tony" Noriega now.

This is not the time for power struggles. It is not the time for snipers. It is not a time for easy solutions. It is not the time of an eye for an eye. Those who react this way cover up their inadmissible appetites with demagoguery and alleged corrections.

The time has come to unite Torrijis around its basic plan. In the end, the problem is not a change of people but a change of attitudes.

For those who speak in abstract terms and describe our party as "unadista," [from National Democratic Union, UNADE], apart from the militancy of the men who struggle for Torrijism, we must tell them in capital letters that they are perpetrating a political act of great irresponsibility and that "history will not acquit them."

What we the Torrijists must do is advance our democratic, popular, and revolutionary plan forever. For that we must fulfill our principles:

1. Maintaining a firm, Third World, nonaligned, and anti-imperialist foreign policy -- none of this easy going stuff.
2. Developing a militant democracy with more channels of participation for the masses so the masses will have access to strategic decisionmaking.
3. Providing youths with a program that will allow us to guarantee future generations spiritual, technical, and scientific resources to fulfill the responsibilities of 2000.
4. Revitalizing the clear, firm, and dignified program of decolonization so in 1990 the administrator of the Canal Commission can be a Panamanian who will not respond to U.S. interests but to the nation's unrenounceable interests. Also clearly included in that program should be the nonacceptance of any chief engineer who can give our administrator orders.
5. Letting Washington know, without a shadow of a doubt, that we will not negotiate our dignity by maintaining the U.S. military presence after 2000. The United States must know the true meaning of Mateo Iturralde's phrase "I will not sell my fatherland" and that those words sum up the feeling and significance of the Panamanian patriots' lives.
6. Developing a program of social solutions for our people and rejecting the antinational impositions of the IMF and World Bank, which by demanding payment of the foreign debt are forever destroying the possibility of fulfilling the program.

The time has come, then, to define ourselves. The rank and file of the PRD, Torrijist rank and file, comprised of humble people, say a definite no to the timid leaders, a fiery no to blandness and ambiguities, and refuse to accept generalities. Enough of this chattering and being the "center of attention"!

What we need is permanent identification and the truth of the popular sectors and the Torrijist national liberation plan. If this does not happen, our leaders, all of them, those in the CEN [National Executive Committee], the honor roll, the national secretaries who have been ineffectual, will only have one way out: to resign so that others, those who still have feelings for their fatherland in their bodies, can take Torrijos' banner in their hands, kiss it, and move forward. That is all.

COPPPAL PRESIDENT WRITES TO PINOCHET ON ALMEYDA

PA022111 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Apr 87 p 3

[Message sent by Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, president of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL), and president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (RPD), to Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet; date not given]

[Text] His Excellency General Augusto Pinochet, President of the Republic

Santiago, Chile

Mr President:

On behalf of COPPPAL, which groups 34 important political parties from 20 countries of the region, I express to you our concern over the fate of distinguished Chilean citizen Clodomiro Almeyda, former parliamentarian, former vice president, former foreign minister, and a prestigious international personality.

According to this large and varied continental political community, Mr Almeyda has the right to live and to express himself freely in his own fatherland as a Chilean citizen; therefore, we request that your country's authorities acknowledge that right and invalidate the restrictions against him.

Sincerely,

Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, President of COPPPAL

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- Attorney General Carlos Villalaz said during a news conference that 247 drug traffickers have been arrested and held without bail since the new law to repress the drug traffic went into effect on 1 January of this year. Major Nivaldo Madrinan, head of DENI [National Department of Investigation], told national and foreign newsmen that our country has ceased to be a bridge for the drug traffic and has now become the so-called Panama Wall [Muro de Panama]. Also present were Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias and officials of the Panama Defense Forces International Liaison Office and the Ministry of Government and Justice. [Text] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 87 PA]

EL SALVADORRIVERA Y DAMAS SAYS CONFLICT 'INTENSIFYING'

PA052147 Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 5 Apr 87

[By Ana Cristina Hasbun]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Apr (AFP) -- San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas today said that Tuesday's guerrilla attack, which almost destroyed the Chalatenango garrison located 60 km north of the capital, means the war is intensifying, and the possibilities of peace through dialogue are fading. [passage omitted]

In his first reaction to the El Paraiso attack, the San Salvador archbishop said it will have a negative impact on the efforts to solve the conflict through negotiations. Likewise, Rivera y Damas criticized the counterinsurgency operations the Army began this week in the northwestern Departments of Chalatenango and Morazan. "We have reason to be pessimistic because these incidents indicate an intensification of the war, and this entails more death, destruction, and difficulties for the country's already difficult life," the prelate stated. [passage omitted]

Moreover, the head of the Salvadoran church said that the number of soldiers killed in Chalatenango could rise to 98, according to information gathered by the Archbishopric's Legal Assistance Office.

During his homily at the cathedral, Msgr Rivera y Damas said the people should not be disheartened, because "we are celebrating our faith here. Faith unveils other horizons and other values for us while keeping our feet on the ground so we do not turn our backs on the current challenges." In addition, he said that the implementation of a new nationwide children's vaccination campaign on Sunday is taking place "in a tense atmosphere in some regions. However, we hope everything evolves peacefully because life is a gift from God. That is why it is always regrettable to see how the war is violently snatching the lives of so many brothers in full youth." [passage omitted]

FMLN ANNOUNCES NEW TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE 8 APR

PA051535 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1456 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people, attention national and international press, attention national and foreign transporters: Continuing the campaign called For the Achievement of Bread, Justice, Work, and Freedom, All People Take Up Arms, the FMLN General Command orders a national transportation stoppage beginning on Wednesday, 8 April.

The new action to control and halt all types of transportation is a reply to the brutal conscription methods taking hundreds of youths to their deaths in the garrisons. We also express our condemnation of the repression of the civilian population as is the case of the residents of San Jose Las Flores, whose defenseless women and children have been the victims of outrages. That is the only response of the military chiefs to our crushing blows against the 4th Brigade in Chalatenango.

The general command calls on all our military forces, especially the guerrillas and clandestine militias, to exert utmost efforts to carry out this transportation stoppage that will begin in the first hours of Wednesday, 8 April.

FMLN COMMUNIQUE DENIES FIGHTERS IN PHILIPPINES

PA050445 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Attention, all the people and the national and international media. As a result of the ever increasing military victories of the FMLN throughout the national territory, including the annihilation of a national police patrol in San Salvador, incursions in towns and cities, as well as the successful attack and destruction of the 4th Infantry Brigade in Chalatenango -- unquestionable victories that have been acknowledged by all our people as well as by the international community -- the Duarte regime has increased its propaganda maneuvers. The regime has involved its propaganda ministry and Foreign Ministry apparatus to do this. It is doing this in an effort to hide the real military power of the people in arms and their ever increasing operational capabilities, in the very entrails and barracks of the Duarte regime.

In connection with the diversionist maneuvers of Duarteism, we will now read the following communique from the FMLN Press Office:

There are no FMLN fighters in the Philippines. Today, the evening newspaper [words indistinct] published in Manila, the Philippines, reported that Philippine Defense Ministry sources have stated that FMLN guerrillas have gone to that country to train members of the people's army in [words indistinct] tactics. In this regard, the FMLN [words indistinct].

1. No FMLN fighter is in the Philippines.
2. The Philippine Defense Ministry information as reported by the Manila evening newspaper [words indistinct] is completely false.
3. This [words indistinct] is part of the misinformation campaign being carried out by the U.S. Government to fool the people of the world telling them that it has [words indistinct] carried out by the FMLN on 31 March that produced more than 650 casualties in the government Army and the destruction of the military base of El Paraiso, in Chalatenango.

The revolutionary victories have been broadly reported throughout the world by the media, and the commentaries about it have been favorable. This has further improved the prestige and effectiveness of the FMLN and has placed the Reagan administration and its puppets in the Salvadoran Army High Command and the government in a ridiculous position.

[Signed] Press Office of the FMLN

HONDURASREPORT ON AZCONA'S STATEMENTS TO '60 MINUTES'

PA030450 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Apr 87

["Radio column" commentary by (German Allan Fays)]

[Text] Good morning. The famous U.S. program "60 Minutes" has caused great commotion in our country. The program gathered abundant material on interviews with Honduran President Jose Azcona, Honduran presidential designate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva, Nationalist deputy and businessman Gilberto Goldstein, and General Walter Lopez Reyes, retired, the former commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, who is very confused and is the cause of most of the uproar.

Among the questions made to President Azcona, reporters asked him: What is Honduras going to do with the contra army if they return to Honduras defeated, but armed? Mr Azcona answered as he has answered on other occasions. He said it is the gringos' problem and they have to resolve it. Annoyance was visible on Azcona's face when he gave that answer, as if deep inside he thought the question, by reporter Wallace, was impertinent. The answer left in the air that same question thousands of Hondurans have been asking themselves since it was evident that within our borders an extranational army, over which neither our government nor our Armed Forces have any direct control, is being formed.

We have always been concerned about the destiny of the Nicaraguan contra movement. If the efforts that are being made at diplomatic levels to seek a negotiated solution [words indistinct] the Central American problem [words indistinct] unfortunately.

Within the so-called Central American crisis, Honduras has the most serious problems and is the country that is risking the most, because in view of the way the solution to the conflict between Sandinism and its military opposition has been presented, it does not matter whether Honduras scores or not; we will always end up losing.

The role that Honduras has had to play in the confrontation among Nicaraguans, Sandinism, and the United States has only brought serious problems to its eastern border, frequent violations of its territory, the death of Honduran soldiers and numerous civilians, and a high degree of discredit in the international community. We appear as a manipulated country, incapable of opposing that which harms its dignity and sovereignty and incapable of exercising unilaterally another type of policy toward Nicaragua and the general Central American situation.

The Honduran president is easily annoyed every time he has to talk about the Nicaraguan counterrevolution and its possible [word indistinct] because deep inside he appears to dislike the actions he has been forced to carry out under strong U.S. pressure. It is not surprising President Azcona insisted -- since the moment Oscar Arias' draft proposal was presented -- it is mentioned that to attain a negotiated solution one should include...[corrects himself] or that a negotiated solution that includes a cease-fire from all parties should take into account the position of all the rebel armies that fight against both Nicaragua and El Salvador, and that these armies and their governments should reach a political agreement.

From all points of view, the military solution is definitely ruled out because it does not lead anywhere except to a prolonged state of war in our border areas and the corresponding damages to our reputation, economy, community, peace, and sovereignty.

When the Honduran vice president or [corrects himself] Honduran presidential designate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva laughed loudly during the "60 Minutes" program at questions about the Nicaraguan contra movement, he only showed that perhaps he has not given enough thought to the enormous [word indistinct] of that army, which operates against a neighboring government with forced Honduran support and with remote chances of attaining its goal of overthrowing the Sandinist government and changing the Nicaraguan governmental system.

If the defeated contra movement returns fully armed to Honduras, perhaps things are not going to be as simple as President Azcona thinks. He said it will be a problem that will exclusively concern the gringos. Whenever a U.S. policy fails, the United States simply devises a new one and forgets all about alliances and commitments. We have already seen this in other parts of the world. Would Honduras have to face the task of disarming that army? Even then one wonders: Will the counterrevolution give up the weapons voluntarily?

For the time being, the only hope is the so-called Arias plan, within which Honduras has adopted correct positions. However, it is basically the United States -- not these weak and dependent democracies -- that has to make this plan acceptable to all parties and become implemented immediately.

AZCONA CONFIRMS ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT PARTICIPATION

PA031644 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpts] With today's announcement, the rumors about a possible boycott of the Esquipulas peace meeting by the Honduran president, as the U.S. press had reported, were denied. President Jose Azcona has agreed to attend the second Central American summit in Esquipulas to discuss and analyze the regional peace initiative proposed by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias. The presidential meeting will be definitely held on 25 and 26 June, the dates proposed by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo. [passage omitted]

President Azcona said he will go to the new Esquipulas meeting with a willing spirit but if there is no willingness on Nicaragua's part to resolve its internal problem it will be very difficult to achieve solutions in the region.

The Honduran president also believes the Costa Rican document shows good faith and in general is a praiseworthy idea that deserves Central America's respect. However, this does not exclude the possibility of adding to the plan some observations by the rulers involved in the region's peace process. As to whether there is an essential difference between the Contadora Group's efforts and the Arias plan, President Azcona believes the countries involved in the crisis are now taking the initiative in their own pacification.

NICARAGUADEFENSE MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S., HONDURAN EXERCISE

PA051735 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1614 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Communique issued by the Defense Ministry's Public and Foreign Relations Directorate in Managua on 5 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the period between 5 March and 5 April, the Somozist mercenary forces continued to be defeated by the EPS during 426 actions that resulted in hundreds of mercenary casualties. These included 425 dead and the recovery of many military supplies, including dozens of rifles, antipersonal grenades, knapsacks, RPG-7 rocket launchers, M-79 grenade launchers, TKN machineguns, walkie-talkies, and medical and dental equipment.

The actions were carried out in San Sebastian of Yali, Asturias, and San Jose de Bocay in Jinotega Department; Rio Blanco and Waslala in Matagalpa Department; El Almendro and La Pinuela in Rio San Juan and Boaco Departments, respectively; and Quilali and San Juan de Rio Coco in Nueva Segovia Department. Our troops' death toll was 117 during that same period.

2. [Number as heard] As part of the military support given by the Honduran Army's border units to the counterrevolutionary forces, and in an attitude of provocation, these forces carried out 10 attacks on our territory mainly affecting border posts and towns of Chinandega, Nueva Segovia, and Zelaya Norte Departments.

3. Between 1 April and 10 May, the "Solid Shield 87" [preceding words in English] maneuver will be held in western Atlantic waters, the Caribbean Sea, the U.S. East Coast, Viequez Island, the Guantanamo Naval Base, and Honduras. This maneuver is coordinated by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and is headed by the U.S. Armed Forces' Atlantic Command.

This exercise will involve several stages and phases with the participation of forces such as a navy battle group, aircraft carriers, headed by the CDCGO [designation as heard], the USSR Saratoga, submarines, cruisers, destroyers, and frigates.

In addition to the "Solid Shield" maneuvers, another joint military exercise will be carried out in the Central American region in early April. The name of this exercise will be "Pegasus 87." It will include the participation of various kinds of airplanes and helicopters.

The other three joint U.S.-Honduras exercises, which began in early 1987, continued during this period. These exercises are the "General Vicente Tosca 87" which is now in the "Border Start" phase -- the "Morning Star" [preceding words in English] -- along the border region with Nicaragua, the "General Terencio Sierra" exercise, and the "Ready and Emergency" [name as heard] exercise.

During April, there will be two exercises in the U.S. Southern Command's territory along the Panama Canal with the participation of U.S. forces. These exercises will be called "Total Warrior" [preceding words in English] and "Future Vision" [preceding words in English].

4. During the 5 March-5 April period, the U.S. Air Force carried out radio-electronic surveillance [exploration radioelectrical] over our territory with up to six flights using RC-135, EC-130, U-21, and U-2 spy planes. In addition, we registered 34 violations of our airspace from neighboring territories. These violations were basically aimed at carrying out surveillance and supply activities in support of the Somozist mercenary forces.

5. Meanwhile, the U.S. Navy continues its spying harassment, surveillance, and vigilance against our country through the constant presence of the ARM-24, (?sync), and the (Nicor Navigator) ships on the Pacific side and the permanent presence of three to four naval units on the Atlantic side.

6. As part of the policy of terrorism promoted by the Somozist forces against the civilian population and the country's economy, these forces carried out 33 actions, increasing in comparison with the 22 carried out in the previous period [not further specified]. They concentrated their attention on the sabotage of pylons, greatly affecting the 1st and 5th Military regions. This situation resulted in 41 dead, 25 wounded, and 64 people kidnapped, including men, women, children, and the elderly.

Issued in Managua on 5 April 1987

[Signed] Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry

General Galvin Views Maneuvers

PA040301 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] In Tegucigalpa it has been reported that U.S. Southern Command General John Galvin admitted today (?here) that the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers are a warning to the Sandinists in Nicaragua. Galvin's threat cannot be any clearer. During the closing ceremony of the General Vicente Tosta Joint Maneuvers this morning, Galvin justified the U.S. military occupation of Honduras.

First, it shows the Sandinists that they should stay home, Galvin said. This is surprising because the ones who leave their homes to invade the entire American continent are the members of the U.S. Administration and its military forces. Second, Galvin said it shows the Honduran Government, Armed Forces, and people that we are their allies. However, he did not say anything about the Commonwealth status Honduras has acquired under the U.S. Administration. Third, the U.S. presence in Honduras allows us to stand by Honduras as an ally in defense of its freedom and democracy, Galvin said. It allows us to seek possibilities for operations and joint maneuvers and to learn and develop special training in different environments.

Galvin described the joint military maneuvers as successful, and he congratulated Honduran and U.S. officers for their efforts.

As Comrade President Daniel Ortega and other members of the FSLN have said, that type of maneuver is a warmup exercise for U.S. invasion of Nicaragua which would happen at any time.

EPS Emplaces Units

PA060409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0320 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Managua, 5 Apr (AFP) — In the past few hours, the EPS placed several of its units, supported by armored units, antiaircraft artillery, and even multiple rocket launchers (BM-21's), at strategic points in Managua to prepare for possible action by U.S. troops.

The military deployment is being carried out at a time when the United States and the Honduran Army are preparing for one of the most extensive military exercises ever in Central America.

On Sunday, a group of reporters invited by the Defense Ministry viewed some of the defensive equipment at important points in the capital, including the area around Augusto C. Sandino International Airport. [passage omitted]

Unlike 2 years ago when a similar situation existed, the military deployment is not being carried out in the more attractive streets and centers of the capital. [passage omitted]

Parallel with the preparations for the exercises in Honduras and the Caribbean, the EPS carried out a number of defensive maneuvers in the Managua area this week.

ORTEGA SPEAKS TO U.S. VIETNAM VETERANS

PA041627 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0133 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra during meeting with U.S. Vietnam War veterans visiting Nicaragua; in Spanish, with a passage-by-passage translation into English; place not given -- live]

[Text] On behalf of the Nicaraguan people I want to thank you for the permanent struggle for peace that you are developing. As I told you, that action truly supports the life and dignity of both the U.S. and Nicaraguan people, because the Nicaraguan people are being murdered in the name of the U.S. people. They [not further identified] are destroying schools and cooperatives, they are killing men, women, and children in the name of the U.S. people. All this harms the dignity and life of the U.S. people. That is a strange policy, but that is not new in Latin America. Talking to a journalist, [words indistinct] I remarked that when we were 12, 13, or 14 years old, most Nicaraguan kids had an anti-American feeling. That was not the product of an ideology, nor was it the product of having read a revolutionary book or document. We had not read any Marxist book, and we had no idea of such things. That feeling was a product of what we saw and what we heard. We saw that the United States supported Somoza. The U.S. Government and the Republican U.S. President at the time were very good friends of Somoza. The United States gave weapons and money to Somoza and the U.S. ambassadors were close friends of Somoza. At that time we did think that all the U.S. people were bad. Every time we saw a U.S. citizen on the street -- regardless of whether he was a tourist, an evangelical preacher, or a businessman -- we rejected him because we thought all U.S. citizens were bad people. We thought the U.S. people were responsible for the U.S. Government policy. That has not happened again in Latin America. The bad U.S. policies [5-second break in reception]

With the passage of time we have understood that was not true. We realized that many times the U.S. people were completely unaware of what the U.S. Government was doing in Nicaragua. After the triumph of the revolution, the Nicaraguan people became convinced that the U.S. people have nothing to do with the war the current U.S. Administration is carrying out against us.

Now that there is a revolution in Nicaragua that anti-American feeling has been eliminated. The Nicaraguan people are not anti-American. It used to be but is no longer that way, because the Nicaraguan people have been getting to know the U.S. people. We have been getting to know the U.S. people through men and women like you, through thousands of U.S. men and women who have come here. They have come here with goodwill to learn about what is really happening here, to make sure the true reality of the Nicaraguan situation is told in the United States. The bad terrorist policy of the U.S. Government has harmed the Nicaraguan people but it has also allowed the Nicaraguan and U.S. people to come closer to each other. The strength of the Nicaraguan and U.S. people, the strength in favor of peace and brotherhood, will have to change the U.S. Government policy.

On the day of the ceremony when you marched near Wiwili, we commented that attitudes like yours truly represent the feelings of the U.S. people. You staged a march for peace and life in Nicaragua, risking your own lives. After the event when you wanted to continue the march, we expressed our concern. We were afraid something would happen to you during this march.

While you brought this message of peace, which represents the true feelings of the U.S. people, the U.S. Government was showing a different attitude. Today the international news agencies are reporting remarks by General Galvin who spoke in Honduras on the occasion of the military maneuvers under way there. Since Galvin is being replaced by another general, his message clearly showed that with the maneuvers, Nicaragua should understand the United States is willing to fight Nicaragua.

Nicaragua has been said to threaten countries friendly to the United States, like Honduras. All of us know this is merely an excuse, because in view of the defeat the mercenaries have suffered, it is the U.S. Administration's policy that is being defeated. [sentence as heard] But because the administration does not want to correct its course of action, it now resorts to these military exercises, thus establishing a precedent in the region. Land, air, and sea forces deployed in the region have tightened their encirclement of Nicaragua. The CIA has trained mercenaries and commandos, given them plans to follow, and helped them infiltrate the country for the sole purpose of destroying cooperatives, schools and vehicles, and maiming the peasants. These actions are depicted as great victories by the mercenaries.

I read a U.S. newspaper report this morning that said these mercenary actions showed their strength. I would say these actions are an indication of the mercenaries' weakness. They are making a tremendous propaganda effort to depict the mercenaries as a belligerent force fighting the Sandinist regime. Who are the mercenaries fighting? Some U.S. reporters depict their actions as the great mercenaries' offensive. Offensive against whom? I also saw a U.S. television report yesterday showing mutilated children and women, murdered children, and vehicles destroyed. Is this the mercenaries' offensive? This is truly the CIA and the Pentagon's offensive with all this deployment of forces around Nicaragua to support the mercenaries, who have been backed in their activities against the Nicaraguan people.

The most dangerous thing is what could happen during the coming months. They [not further identified] are talking about during the dry season months of March, April, and May. It begins to rain in May. Meanwhile, both the mercenaries and the U.S. troops have been deploying all their forces to encircle Nicaragua. This makes the situation very dangerous. We have been talking about the dangers of U.S. invasion for 6 years. The fact that there has not been an invasion does not mean the danger of an invasion is not there. In all these years, various military exercises have been carried out. You, who are also military men, know perfectly the meaning of a military exercise. It prepares the men by making them familiar with the terrain and climate and making them ready to act when the moment comes. Despite all their power and ability, these operations are not easy.

To avoid recalling Vietnam, we recall the problem they had in Grenada, a tiny town [as heard] [words indistinct] and no comparison can be made between Nicaragua and Grenada. They have been preparing the war for years. The Pentagon and the CIA have gained experience. This maneuver is the most dangerous one they have carried out in this area for years. I am saying this from a tactical and military stand point. This maneuver is a compilation of the experience acquired over all these years, a compilation of all the exercises and maneuvers they have carried out over all these years.

In extending the area of operations around Nicaragua, they are using forces from the United States dedicated to this type of operation. They will be using bases in Puerto Rico, Guantanamo, Panama, and Honduras, among other places. They will also be using other divisions they have for this type of operation. At this moment the United States has an operation to carry out, and the objective is Nicaragua. The exercises are becoming less exercises than real mobilization of forces to pressure and threaten Nicaragua and launch a direct attack against our country. To do this a political decision is needed. If we look at the situation, thinking and reasoning logically, we could conclude that the U.S. military preparations for an eventual (?attack) on Nicaragua at this moment do not correspond with [U.S.] political expressions against Nicaragua. That is the case because President Reagan does not have international backing or domestic support. In the U.S. Congress there is opposition to the use of force. In the United States pragmatism wins in most cases, regardless of how brutal it may be. This represents a risk for both the United States and Nicaragua, since North Americans and Nicaraguans would have to fight and die.

The crucial point is the political estimate the U.S. Administration will be making. The administration could think that one way to gain internal political strength would be to attack Nicaragua, believing they could wipe it out rapidly; that Nicaragua could present a strong resistance but it could still be eliminated quickly. Then President Reagan could go before the U.S. people and say: We have overthrown the Sandinist government and have imposed a democratic government in Managua. Then the U.S. people will applaud the U.S. victory.

This is hypothetical: If Reagan orders the invasion of Nicaragua, and the U.S. troops, at a very high price, destroy the revolution, the U.S. people -- manipulated by propaganda -- would applaud President Reagan's victory. We are sure of this, and I believe you also think this way.

This is the problem from a political viewpoint. If President Reagan and his advisers think this can be done in Nicaragua, they will launch themselves into this adventure. Indeed the Nicaraguan people will suffer. However, the U.S. people and Government will suffer also because the United States will never, under any circumstances, control the Nicaraguan revolution. We would have a permanent resistance. The U.S. troops would get bogged down here. The political calculations of President Reagan and his advisers are at stake now. Are they going to choose the adventure, or are they going to listen to the U.S. Congress and people, the Latin American Governments, and the Contadora and Support Groups? Are they going to listen to the U.S. bishops and the U.S. Evangelical Churches that reject Reagan's policies? Are they going to listen to their allies in Europe who oppose their policies in Nicaragua?

We are living in a period which is truly critical and decisive for the future. Either it ends in a military adventure, or it begins to move toward negotiation. We prefer a negotiated peaceful solution. However, we are also prepared to face that military adventure. The period you arrived in Nicaragua, when time is going against Reagan's policies, is truly dramatic and decisive. No doubt the U.S. people are a very important factor that could decisively influence U.S. Government policy. You have visited Nicaragua, and you now return to the United States. This contributes to increasing the mobilization of the U.S. people and understanding the real dangers they face. The U.S. people could decisively contribute to preventing the U.S. Government from making the mistake of invading Nicaragua.

We hope the U.S. Government and President Reagan realize the offensive that is being launched at present is an offensive against the Nicaragua people. I am not alone in saying this. If one goes to the sites of attack, one can see who is being killed and mutilated. The victims are peasants, civilians, workers, women, children, elderly people, and (?many) hard-working men.

It is not true the attacks are perpetrated against our troops or the Army. There have been some clashes with the Army. Most of these clashes take place because of an EPS initiative against the mercenary forces. They control no territory at all; I could go anywhere in Nicaragua. Our advance security forces just have to go somewhere, and the contras in the area start running. We can go anywhere in the country.

In this so-called offensive launched by mercenary forces, we have terrorism against the Nicaraguan people. The U.S. President seems to be unaware of this. I would like to believe, and this would not be far-fetched, that President Reagan is completely misinformed about what is going on in Nicaragua. President Reagan receives daily reports of what is going on in his war against Nicaragua. He feels like a Napoleon when making war on Nicaragua. The problem is the information he receives is incorrect. He is being misinformed. He thinks the mercenaries are fighting the EPS everyday. He believes the mercenaries are ambushing our troops, attacking our barracks, and fighting against the EPS. That is where I believe he is misinformed. Reagan is not being told the mercenaries are killing workers, women and children. It seems Reagan is unaware of this.

I cannot believe Reagan is so clumsy and cruel as to support a war of which he is misinformed and in which workers, women, and children are killed. That is why I feel he is misinformed. He is enthusiastic about the war and is being encouraged to continue making war on Nicaragua.

The situation is very difficult for the U.S. and Nicaraguan people. As I said in the beginning, your attitude and the attitude of thousands of U.S. people who have expressed themselves against the danger of an intervention, promote the unity between the Nicaraguan and U.S. peoples.

I want to thank you again on behalf of the Nicaraguan people for your brave attitude to fight so that we may live in peace amid threats, difficulties, pressures, dangers, and risks. We are sure there will come a time when there is peace between the United States and Nicaragua. It shall be the result of the sacrifices and efforts of the U.S. and Nicaraguan peoples. We are optimistic about that, and are sure that you also are optimistic. We must convey that message to the U.S. people. We are convinced that peace will come. [applause]

OBJECTIVES OF MANAGUA MANEUVERS OUTLINED

PA0321325 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The defense of Managua has been strengthened by the arrival of the 1st Territorial Reserve Battalion, which has been properly prepared and has received military training. Specifically, it is the 32-52 [as published] Battalion, which is part of the 3d Light Infantry Brigade. Both its officers and soldiers received intense training which lasted 45 days and concluded yesterday with war games that involved the territorial defense of a sector of the capital.

Lieutenant Pablo R. Aviles, chief of operations of the 3d Light Infantry Brigade, believes the combat preparations of the brigade's officers and soldiers, and the satisfactory maneuvers, have fulfilled the goals and objectives of the EPS commanders in the Third Region.

The maneuvers began early yesterday morning with a combat alarm for the troops, the designation of missions, and the arrival of the troops in the areas they were to defend. Throughout the maneuvers, the different companies of the 32-52 Battalion were deployed over a large area, covering several sectors and neighborhoods in the eastern outskirts of Managua. The reserve members used the experience they had acquired in gaining their combat readiness, engaging in mock combat with invading troops, strengthening the defense line, and constructing foxholes and trenches.

Thirty-five-year-old reserve member Denis Paiz, a worker in the regional government delegation, said the military training and experience acquired during the mobilization are highly important because they make possible an improvement in the organization, strengthening, and unifying of the working people to defend the capital.

D'ESCOTO VISITS THREE AFRICAN COUNTRIES

PA022131 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] During his tour of Africa, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto met with Robert Mugabe, [Zimbabwean] prime minister and president of the Nonaligned Movement, with whom he broached general and bilateral topics.

While in Zimbabwe, Foreign Minister D'Escoto also met with Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda and Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende. In addition, he held a meeting with the Committee of Religious People and Intellectuals for the Liberation of Southern Africa and Namibia, which expressed its solidarity with the people's Sandinist revolution.

On 30 March, D'Escoto arrived in Burkina Faso and was invited to attend, as a guest of honor, the opening of the second national conference of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, which he chaired together with President Thomas Sankara and other revolutionary leaders. In this country he was decorated with the silver star of the Order of the Star of Naori, which is the highest decoration after the gold medal for heads of state.

Yesterday, Foreign Minister D'Escoto arrived in Abidjan and will later travel to Ghana, Congo, Zaire, and Benin within the framework of efforts to strengthen Nicaragua's relations with Africa.

D'ESCOTO ADDRESSES CONGRESS IN BURKINA FASO

For coverage of the visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs Father Miguel D'Escoto to Burkina Faso, including his address to the second national conference of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, see the West Africa section of the 2 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MISSION ON VISIT

PA020317 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Apr 87 p 2

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Korean-Latin American and Caribbean Regional Friendship Association, headed by its Assistant Secretary General Mun Che-chol, has arrived in Nicaragua to establish closer friendship and solidarity ties with the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries, ANAPS.

During an interview with BARRICADA, Mun Che-chol said the visit of the delegation is of great importance because the mission will be able to confirm the heroic efforts of the Nicaraguan people to build their revolution and defend it from the unjust war U.S. imperialism wages against Nicaragua through the Somozist mercenaries.

He recalled the Korean saying: "It is better to see for an instant than to hear a hundred times." He then added that the delegation wants to see how the Nicaraguan people live and work in the midst of aggression. The mission will report its experiences upon returning to Korea. Mun Che-chol said, the Korean people learn about events in Nicaragua every day.

He also said the Korean people vigorously condemn the military exercises of the United States and the reactionary forces of the region because such exercises constitute a challenge against Nicaragua's peaceful policy and an attack on the sovereignty of the Nicaraguan and Central American peoples. [passage omitted]

USSR'S CHEBRIKOV RECEIVES MEDAL, DEPARTS

Raul Castro Decorates Chebrikov

FLO31421 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and FAR minister, has bestowed the Playa Giron Order and the 30th FAR anniversary medal granted by the Council of State upon Army General Viktor M. M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified Speaker] We would like to pay tribute to all the selfless and heroic combatants of the organs of the Soviet Committee for State Security who have permanently guarded and defended the victories of the Cuban people throughout our revolution and have extensively cooperated with us to defeat all the machinations of the imperialists, power centers, and special services.

[Chebrikov speaking in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] [Words indistinct] I accept the award I just received as an expression of fraternal solidarity and the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba, and between the CPSU and the PCC, as well as high appreciation of the fraternal, combative cooperation between our respective state security organs in their struggle against the machinations of U.S. imperialism and their special services to guarantee the security and social progress of our peoples to safeguard firm and stable peace throughout the world. [end recording]

After the ceremony, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz and Chebrikov discussed topics of common interest at the Palace of the Revolution.

Chebrikov Departs 4 Apr

FLO40111 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and FAR minister, saw off this afternoon Army General Viktor M Chebrikov, CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security.

Division General Jose Abrahantes, PCC Central Committee member and interior minister, and Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Aleksandr Kapto were at the airport.

Comrade Chebrikov paid our country an official visit at the invitation of the Cuban party and Government.

SUPREME SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE, DELEGATION ARRIVE

FLO41135 Havana Radio Program Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] (Oscaran Gran Mushekovic), deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, has arrived in our country as head of a delegation, which received an invitation from the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government.

SOVIET MILITARY ENVOY VIEWS DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

PA031522 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Interview with (Oleg Dzerchenkov), Soviet military attache in Cuba, by Beatriz Padron; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Padron] Today we talked with (Oleg Dzerchenkov), the Soviet military attache in Cuba, regarding the most recent disarmament proposal presented by the Soviet Union.

First, we would like to know, in your opinion, what is the outlook for a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the total elimination of their respective medium-range missiles from Europe?

[Dzerchenkov] In my opinion, the outlook is good because the Soviet Government's most recent proposal is supported by all the socialist countries and by all countries in the world with progressive regimes. This was evident at the last meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers on 24-25 March. In addition, the European countries, which are the parties most interested in that agreement and in the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe, also support the proposal and are pressuring their respective governments to achieve that agreement. Even in the United States there are circles and forces also pressuring the U.S. Government to reach an agreement.

Of course, we must bear in mind that the problem is quite complex. For example, there are extreme rightist circles and sectors in the United States against this. Much will depend on the balance of forces. We must also take into account that the U.S. electoral process is nearing. We must also consider the pressure from the industrial-military complex. The agreement can be attained in 3 or 4 months or 5 or 6 months at most. However, to do this we need goodwill from both parties. That goodwill exists on the part of the Soviet Union. Everything now depends on the goodwill of our U.S. counterparts.

[Padron] In Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, the Soviet leader called for the creation of conditions to achieve a climate of security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific area. What new possibilities are included in the Soviet initiative with its proposal to reduce -- by up to 100 warheads -- nuclear weapons in the Soviet Asian region and in U.S. territory?

[Dzerchenkov] The Soviet proposals truly create new possibilities for achieving the first agreement on the Asian region because, until now, all international nuclear agreements have only dealt with the European region. To date we do not have any international agreement limiting warheads in the Asian region. The Soviet proposal of reducing the number of warheads by up to 100 all but entails the reduction of the number of missiles to 33, because each SS-20 missile has 3 nuclear warheads. With this we will at least have the first international agreement limiting the number of nuclear arms of nuclear missiles in the Asian region.

[Padron] What is the importance of the Soviet Union's expressed desire to negotiate all types of mutual verification and control measures on the dismantling of Euromissiles?

[Dzerchenkov] The controls problem has always been used by the United States as a pretext for not signing agreements and halting any type of talks on this problem. The United States once again seems to be using this same pretext, saying it cannot organize or it cannot permit proper controls in its own territory. In my view, it is again using pretexts to prevent agreement on the Soviet proposal.

SFRY'S ORLANDIC CONTINUES VISIT, DEPARTS 4 APR

Holds Talks With Fidel Castro

FLO41412 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1250 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, has held a fraternal meeting with Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], who is heading an official delegation from his country.

During the meeting held at the Yugoslav Embassy, Fidel recalled his visit to that country last year and referred to the satisfactory progress of bilateral cooperation.

Orlandic conveyed greetings and messages to Fidel from Sinan Hasani and Milanko Renovica, presidents of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the LCY, respectively.

Official talks between the PCC and the LCY concluded in Havana during which expertise was exchanged and the course of increased bilateral relations were evaluated.

Belgrade Reports Departure

LD041759 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1722 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Havana, April 4 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Marko Orlandic left Havana today after a five-day official and friendly visit to Cuba.

During the visit, Orlandic met with President Fidel Castro, Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, and had official talks with his host, member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Cuba Jorge Risquet.

FIFTH UJC CONGRESS CONTINUES IN HAVANA

Fidel Castro, Espin Speak

FL031526 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Video report from Havana's Palace of Conventions]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro presided over the second day of sessions of the Fifth Congress of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] during which the role of the family doctor was discussed at length. Other important public health subjects have also been discussed during this youth congress. Among them were sex education, teenage pregnancies, and doctors training. The young people gave wide support to the views of the revolution's leader regarding the work of the family doctor and his relationship with the community. The first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee made reference to these matters in his extensive remarks.

[Castro] I believe we should devise simple, nonbureaucratic mechanisms to assess how each family doctor is working. Ask what the neighbors think for instance, without bureaucratic complications. Let's not start creating model unit drives, or model consultation office drives. At least we should not... [rephrases] that has to be done with hospitals, but the doctor has to be evaluated. The day will come when we can say, if 20 fail, if 100 out of each 1,000 fail, there you have 100 to fill that position there. The day will come. The day has not come yet. Also, we should not abandon political work. Men are not educated without effort, men do not become [words indistinct] do not become soldiers without effort. That is not accomplished without political work. The incorrigible has to be told he is incorrigible, he has to be told: You cannot be a doctor because you are not honest, because you do not meet the minimum essential requirements. We have been creating the detachment, we have been struggling to make a better selection every year so the young fellow will be better trained despite the fact that over 6 years they may have been conspiring against his vocation as family doctor. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Teenage pregnancies could not be excluded among the matters discussed today. The role of sex education was widely debated.

[Isle of Youth delegate Dr Alba Abela, identified by caption] We have 422 pregnant women less than 19 years old. We have 4 pregnant girls in the municipality who are 12 years; 6 who are 13; 13 who are 14; 39 who are 15; 45 who are 16 years old, and so forth making up the 241 [as heard] pregnancies. I ask myself, we know how much dropping out of school costs us. Of course, all of these comrades are dropouts. They neither work nor go to school. This shows bad work on the part of the schools, teachers, and community-based organizations in schools. They have not been able to prevent these students from dropping out. We believe our youth needs sex education. Not only young people because I believe here nobody knows a thing about sex education. The mass media... [rephrases] we know very little because when I went to medical school I did not receive any sex education.

The little I know and teach the new generation I have gotten it through intuition, general information and education but not precisely sex education. So I believe everyone should be trained for this task; teachers, psychologists, educators, sociologists, leaders, and everyone who in one way or another is involved with educating the new generation. We are not against sexuality of course, but we want it to be an orderly sexuality, with control, because sexuality without human values, comrades, simply does not take us anywhere.

[PCC Politburo member Vilma Espin] We cannot think that we have reached these indexes because definitely in a family and even the school, when a girl or a boy asks a teacher for guidance and the teacher is not ready to give an answer because he or she does not know it, what happens is that the child feels lost because he or she does not dare ask his or her parents. So definitely, we believe we all have the duty to study more, to read more about all these matters, and promote these discussions in a very natural way from a very early age. We must stress that each activity in life has its right age because there are some who are in a hurry and we have to help them to assume a responsible attitude. We also have to provide them information so they realize how irresponsible this attitude is. They should not think they have to become sexually active just because of curiosity but should be guided by loftier feelings.

[Reporter] We want to show you one of the most exciting moments today during this second day of the Fifth UJC Congress.

[Unidentified delegate] Commander, we have been flatly told at the school -- which brought all the problems at the beginning -- that the transition plan could not be changed simply because you said so. That is what we were told. We were told the transition plan cannot be changed because the commander in chief said so.

[Castro] Why are they blaming me? I have had absolutely nothing to do with the transition plan, nothing. [laughter]

[Delegate] I believe we are going to fulfill this task. But we can fulfill the task when we are told things clearly, in advance, when for example your name is not invoked when it is not true, and when we are not told, as we have been told many times, that we have to do something because Fidel says so, because this...

[Castro, interrupting] When have I said something has to be done because I say so? All my life I have tried to justify, substantiate, show, and persuade people to do things. [crowd gives standing ovation and chants: "Fidel! Fidel!"]

Review of Second Day's Sessions

FL031635 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The morning session of the second day of the Fifth UJC Congress began with a debate on the need to improve the quality in construction projects and to maximize the use of equipment in this sector. The plenum also discussed youth participation in the health sector.

One of the most debated topics was the family doctor plan. The delegates stressed the importance of the preventative and social role of the new generation of doctors.

Another topic extensively analyzed by the youth was the program of study and transition plan in medical schools. This new study program includes a more rigorous methodology and takes into consideration the knowledge a new, future physician should have.

Fidel made several remarks in reference to this topic and he stressed the importance of fulfilling this new study program, which will guarantee increased quality.

The efficient work of the youth in scientific research was also discussed at this session. The delegates also gave their opinions on the role of the family, political, and mass organizations in helping youth view military service as an honor since this is one of the methods of defending the fatherland as well as a tool for the general formation of youth.

The work of internationalist youth was described as being very positive during this session and it was agreed to suggest to the Communist Party of Cuba and the FAR that a day be designated to honor the internationalist combatants and collaborators.

The youth congress will continue today in the Palace of Conventions with speeches from delegates on topics such as the role of youth in ideological education and work.

Foreign Delegates Speak

FL032226 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Report by Gisela del Heredia]

[Text] A minute of silence to honor Maria Antonia Gonzalez, the distinguished revolutionary fighter who died early this morning, marked the beginning of the third day of the Fifth UJC Congress. The greeting from Lenin's homeland was presented by Petras Ignatas, first secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol [as heard].

[Begin Ignatas recording in vernacular with superimposed Spanish translation] The beautiful spring is not the only link between our two congresses. We are also alike in our fidelity for our principles, our creative search, our bold decisions, and our determination to protect the social image of our homelands. We abide by specific goals and ideals. We march along the same path; we speak the same language, the language of reorganization, of change, the language of socialism. [end recording]

Messages of solidarity were also brought by the representatives of the Free German Youth, Polish Youth, WFDY, JMPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angolan Youth], International Union of Students, Saharawi Youth, and others. Pedro Hurtado, national coordinator of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement, expressed his solidarity and friendship for the Cuban youth.

[Begin Hurtado recording] Comrade delegates: We want you to know that the firmness and perseverance of the Cuban youth and people, guided by the Communist Party of Cuba and Fidel, encourage us to continue with our struggle. Cuba is a country of more than 100,000 sq km. The whole country is bursting with vitality, anti-imperialist dignity, and unquestionable internationalism. Our people have learned much from the Cuban revolution, from all the revolutions and all the processes. We have learned much from their struggles and ideals. This, together with our own efforts, encourages us. It gives us the only thing that can make a historic process advance, the historic effort to live fighting. This is essential to win, to march forward with our morale and forehead up high. [end recording]

This morning, the commissions responsible for handling the appeals presented at the congress and the amendments of the UFC charter were appointed.

The debates on the main report will continue this afternoon. These debates will show the maturity, responsibility, and, why not, courage, of our youth who make us think of a safe future.

In conclusion, the congress has approved the candidates for the new national committee to be formed by 192 members of whom 154 are full members. At this moment the delegates are voting. A gala event will be held tonight at Revolution Square to greet the fifth anniversary of the UJC and the last day of the fifth congress.

Congress Approves Amendments

FLO40043 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1803 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The Fifth UJC Congress approved today several amendments to its charter. Among the most important amendments made are: change of the minimum age for membership in the organization from 14 to 16 years of age, and the elimination of the membership applicants and recommended Pioneers status. Also, the recommendations for admission to the growth period by the young people selected as exemplary will no longer be needed and the preparatory plan for membership is eliminated. The new charter allows the dismissal of a member before the age of 30 when he or she requests it or if it is believed that the member does not have possibilities of continuing in the UJC without being sanctioned.

The delegates to the Fifth UJC Congress approved today other modifications to its charter. Among them are the possibility of making public the sanctions according to the rules of the national committee, the creation of provincial community-based committees with members who have been temporarily suspended, and open meetings will be held in the communities in which nonmembers will be invited.

Also, new articles were introduced including the one explaining the objectives of the society of military patriotic education and another one specifying the fundamental characteristics and principles by which the organization of Jose Marti Pioneers goes by.

The fifth congress will also approve a new UJC charter chapter which reflects the role youth should play in defense.

Fidel Castro Attends Third Day

FL032309 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The third day of debates of the Fifth UJC Congress, scheduled to end tomorrow, resumed today presided over by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The 1,493 delegates attending the congress approved the candidates for members and alternate members of the UJC National Committee, which will be composed of 192 members. Raul Castellanos Lazo, member of the national bureau and chairman of the council of representatives of the delegates to the meeting, submitted the proposal and said it was very difficult to select the candidates. [passage omitted]

Congress To Conclude 5 Apr

FL041321 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1246 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] At the conclusion of last night's session at 2000 [0000 GMT, 4 April], our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro praised the work carried out at the Fifth UJC Congress.

[Begin Castro recording] There are topics that have not been discussed and there seem to be many. Our discussions have been proceeding well. There have been interesting topics, which is why there have been delays. The comrades can have little doubt that the immense majority of things said here have been very interesting to the youth, country, and the revolution. Many points have been made.

There are also delegates who have not yet spoken. We should not be slaves to time. We do not need to end this discussion today. If the discussions continue to be good, there is no reason to cancel them. We can continue the discussion tomorrow. I completely agree with this. [end recording]

The debate will continue today on education, the importance of political and ideological work, and the role of culture in youth development.

The Fifth UJC Congress will conclude tomorrow.

JAMAICANATIONAL SECURITY MINISTER ON ANONYMOUS PNP LETTER

FL271727 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] In a letter to Mr Manley, National Security Minister Errol Anderson said the matter of the anonymous letter is being investigated.

PNP [People's National Party] General Secretary Dr Paul Robertson in a letter to the commissioner of police last week said a prominent person in the society came to the party with a type-written document. The prominent person said the letter had been sent to him anonymously.

Mr Anderson said he hoped the name of the prominent person would be given to the police to assist them in their investigation. Mr Anderson also noted that Mr Manley's letter stated that the party's intention to organize demonstrations and protest. [sentence as heard] Mr Anderson said such action can only damage Jamaica, heighten political tension, and disrupt the economy. He noted the outrageous behavior at (Edna Harry's) funeral demonstrated clearly that even with the best intentions, the PNP is unable to control its supporters.

POLICE TO UPGRADE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

FL020144 Bridgetown CANA in English 2120 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica April 1, CANA -- The telecommunications division of the Jamaica Police Force will be upgraded with a U.S. 2.1 million (J11.6 million) dollar line of credit from Israel, the official Jampress News Agency said today. Prime Minister Edward Seaga signed for the money yesterday in Kingston with the head of Israel Aircraft Limited (IAI), J. Weiss.

The money will be spent under a three year improvement programme for the police force. Equipment will be supplied by IAI to detect and locate interference with police transmitters, and set up a telephone interconnection system for certain police officers, and an emergency call system.

ST LUCIAUWP ISSUES MANIFESTO PRIOR TO ELECTIONS

FL301531 Bridgetown CANA in English 2008 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, March 29, CANA -- The ruling United Workers Party (UWP), vying for a second straight term in office, today promised St Lucians tax and agriculture reforms and an upgraded education system. The plans were announced in a 20-page manifesto ahead of general elections scheduled for April 6.

The workers party of John Compton, at odds with civil servants over outstanding backpay, is fighting the main oppositon St Lucia Labour Party and the Progressive Labour Party, led by socialist George Odlum. The UWP's manifesto did not give details but said major income tax reforms would be implemented during the party's next term.

Tax reforms would be aimed at allowing workers to achieve a respectful standard of living and obtaining basic needs such as food, shelter and other amenities, it said. Interest paid on mortgages for family homes would be tax deductible and the amount of money that could be deducted for repairs to homes would be increased, the manifesto said.

It added that taxes on pension would be removed and tax relief would be considered for companies investing profits in specified areas. Allowances would also be granted to businesses employing above a certain number of workers.

In the area of education, the UWP said it would construct a new school every year for five years, eliminate the current shift system of studying for children and establish a training centre for people who have infant school businesses. St Lucia has a shortage of school space and students go to school on a shift system.

The ruling party also reported it would press for a political federation for the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECA), announced recently by Compton. The party said it was convinced that only through such a federation would political democracy and economic growth flourish in the Eastern Caribbean in the long-term.

The UWP's manifesto said the elections were being held against a background of hard work and steady progress accomplished by the ruling party over the past five years in its struggle to reverse the slide which the labour government had subjected the nation to during 1979-1982.

It added that against this background St Lucians would next month decide whether they would allow the work of reconstruction to continue or permit their country to again be controlled by those who took it to the lowest depth that any Caribbean island has been dragged.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

NEW COOPERATION WITH VENEZUELA ANNOUNCED

FL272255 Bridgetown CANA in English 2230 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 27, CANA — Trinidad and Tobago's External Affairs Minister, Basdeo Panday, today announced new areas of co-operation with neighboring Venezuela, including fixed retail prices for seafood and new co-operative patrolling for drug trafficking in common waters. Panday told Parliament the suggestions stemmed from a meeting of the two countries Joint Fisheries Commission.

The Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard and the Venezuelan National Guard and Navy have scheduled four exchange visits in the next two months, aimed at improving co-operation over patrolling the shared waters south of Trinidad and north of Venezuela allegedly frequented by drug traffickers. Panday did not elaborate on the type of co-operation recommended.

Following reported incidents of clashes between Trinidad and Tobago fishermen and Venezuelan patrols, the two countries will exchange lists of vessels authorised to use the area.

The commission set prices for sale of shrimp caught by Trinidadian fishermen in Venezuelan waters -- half of which is to be offered to the neighbouring state under a 1985 fishing agreement. Earlier this year, local fishermen reported being forced to sell all their catch in a barter arrangement at gunpoint.

Panday said permits would also be issued ten days in advance of the beginning of the shrimping season -- December 1 -- the only season in which Trinidad and Tobago fishermen are allowed in Venezuelan waters. In return, Venezuelan fishermen will specifically sell only half their catch to the state national fisheries company at either of its two Trinidad bases.

The commission further recommended that joint fisheries research meetings begin next month to lay groundwork, while joint fishing ventures for export and domestic use are also investigated.

The commission, which held its second meeting earlier this month in Tucupita, Venezuela, next meets in Port of Spain at a date to be determined.

BOUTERSE SPEAKS TO TROOPS ON PROMOTIONS

FL031842 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] This morning, Commander Bouterse visited troops of the national Army in connection with the recent promotions.

During a speech in the (Memribuko) garrison, he said since 1980 the Army and other groupings in the community have worked toward new structures, which must form the basis for a better future. Structures were also adjusted in the Army in view of the changing role of the Armed Forces.

The commander was introduced by Captain (Jeff Maynard), who said that the national Army will retain its role as the defender since elections don't mean the end of the revolution. The aim of the revolution is to establish real democracy, said Maynard. He mentioned the drafting and adoption of the new constitution as a substantial step toward this goal.

REPORT CITES VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

FL031812 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The National Institute for Human Rights has completed investigations surrounding irregularities, which occurred on February 20th last on the compound of (Hafo One) High School.

The institute in its report, which was published yesterday, said it has found that human rights were violated and that students were brutally beaten. The report further said that the small terror group of students from the elementary technical school during the street demonstrations in February offered resistance in order to instigate panic among the public.

The institute has the impression that these students deliberately incited actions around the date of the anniversary of the revolution on February 25th. It said that by doing so, they denied other students the right to education.

The report recommends that the government should punish those who are responsible for the beatings.

'OLD PARTIES' WIN POINTS IN DRAFT CONSTITUTION

PM031447 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 30 Mar 87 p 1

[Hans Buddingh' dispatch: "Agreement in Suriname on Constitution"]

[Text] Paramaribo, 30 Mar -- In a closed session of the Supreme Council this weekend the Surinamese political parties reached agreement on a draft constitution. The draft will be put before the Surinamese people in a referendum by September at the latest, and free elections will then be held within 6 months. In the circles of the "old" political parties (the Progressive Reformed Party, the Surinamese National Party, and the Indonesian Peasants' Party) there was talk of "success on almost all fronts."

Concessions were made on a number of important objections which the parties had to aspects of the draft constitution. The trade unions and industry and commerce also took part in the Supreme Council session. A constitutional committee, set up a few weeks ago under the leadership of Mr Eddy Bruma, will today put the draft constitution before the National Assembly, in which the political parties are not represented. Under the draft constitution Suriname will have a directly elected 51-member National Assembly as its highest legislative body. The assembly, in which only representatives of the political parties will sit, will elect by a two-thirds majority a president with executive powers. There will also be a supervisory Council of State in which the army as well as the political parties and other social groups will be represented.

The Council of State will be able to suspend government decisions if these conflict with the government program or the constitution. In the latter case the decision to suspend must be submitted to the courts. This was something for which the political parties had asked. The Council of State can also make a decision to dissolve the National Assembly, but such a decision will have to be put before the people in a referendum.

The vice president will be chairman of the Council of State. In the original draft the president was designated chairman, but the "old" parties had objections to this because the president as head of government would then have to monitor himself. A reference to "people's militia structures" which would have legalized the feared People's Militia has also disappeared from the draft. The new draft speaks of "defense structures," which would, however, only be invoked in a state of emergency. The passage which gave the army the "leadership of national development" has also disappeared from the draft.

The draft also states that organic laws which relate to state structures must be passed by a two-thirds majority. This too was at the request of the "old" political parties. A law on political parties is designed to guarantee their democratic functioning -- a condition which trade unions and other groups must also meet.

At the request of the "old" political parties there will also be a Constitutional Court that will see to it that laws and regulations accord with elementary human rights. There will be further legislation to achieve this. The death penalty will be abolished. The "old" political parties have decided that now that agreement has been reached on a constitution, they will again participate in a cabinet. This will be a caretaker cabinet, with the preparations for a referendum and elections and the implementation of an economic reconstruction program as its most important tasks. The cabinet must take office as soon as possible after 31 March.

SURALCO INTRODUCES VOLUNTARY RESIGNATION PLAN

FL031822 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The Suriname Aluminum Company [Suralco] has composed a voluntary resignation plan, which was presented to the workers this week. The board of directors took this decision because of uncertainty over the continuation of the alumina refinery and the restarting of the aluminum smelter.

It is also uncertain when the Moengo mines -- which have laid idle for 4 months already -- will be reopened. The mines were forced to close because of the terrorist activities of the Brunswijk Gang.

Suralco workers, who voluntarily resign from April 1st, will be paid 5,000 guilders and receive a number of benefits relating to the number of years in employment and basic wage. Both bauxite unions will discuss this proposal and will make their positions known shortly.

CUBAN, NICARAGUAN WORKERS INVITED TO UNION EVENTS

FL031754 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The C-47 Trade Union Federation has plans for Labor Day celebrations on May 1st. The C-47 has invited labor union organizations from Nicaragua and Cuba to send representatives to Suriname to [word indistinct] workers during Labor Day celebration. Invitations were also sent to the branch of C-47 and the Movement of Surinamese leftists in Holland.

A program has been prepared for the Cuban and Nicaraguan guests. The program includes visits to companies and projects to meet with Surinamese workers and the people of the country as a whole.

ECONOMIC AID FROM BRAZIL 'IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION'

FL031523 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Suriname says economic aid from Brazil is making an important contribution to its beleaguered economy. The Brazilian aid takes over for part of the former help by the Dutch Government and involves credit, communications, and industrial development. Improved telephone service, and better soap production may be some of the results.

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY
REPORT

Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY
REPORT; contents include:

International Affairs

Inter-African Affairs

Central Africa

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Cameroon

Central African Republic

Congo

Equatorial Guinea

Gabon

Rwanda

Sao Tome & Principe

Zaire

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